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A Diſcourſe on NATIONAL MUSIC.

Delivered in a ſociety for the promoting of Philoſophy and the Belles Lettres.

By THOMAS BLACKLOCK, D. D.

BEfore the earlieſt records of human nature aſſumed their date, even before the legendary age which preceded the period of hiſtory, we learn, from traditionary accounts, that *Muſic* ſoothed the cares, heightened the joys, and humanized the ſpirits of a barbarous world. The fables of Orpheus and Amphion are too well known to be repeated in this place, tho' nothing can with greater energy diſcover the univerſal and ſenſible effects of this enchanting art. The accounts of its origin tranſmitted to us are far from being worthy of attention. The only anecdote of this kind on which we can depend is too general to enlighten our reſearch. Jubal is ſaid by Moſes to be the father of thoſe who handle the harp and organ: but this is all we know either of the artificer or his inſtruments. And, unimportant as this hint may ſeem to be, it is ſtill leſs underſtood than we may at firſt imagine: for if accounts from the earlieſt antiquity deſerve our confidence, no inſtruments appear among them analogous to the harp and organ as in preſent uſe.

Father Kirtcher, with indefatigable induſtry, collected and methodized all the accounts he could find of Jewiſh inſtruments, and Jewiſh muſic: but ſhould we follow him through his laborious diſ-

quiſition, the diſcovery would by no means recompenſe the trouble. Nor could we derive more important inſtruction from the primary ſtate of the Grecian lyre, as originally invented by Hermes; who, finding the ſhell of a tortoiſe on the ſhore, and obſerving that by any percuſſion it gave an agreeable ſound, ſtrung it with the dried tendons of the ſame or of ſome other animal, and produced the firſt rudiments of melody. From this rude and primeval exhibition of muſical ſounds, it is impoſſible to trace the progreſs of the art, either in the ſtructure of inſtruments, or the extent of the ſcale, till it became the admiration of Greece and Rome, when culture and refinement had attained their higheſt perfection. For the accounts delivered to us both of the manner in which the ſyſtem of muſic was improved, and of the artiſts by whom theſe improvements were diſcovered and propagated, are ſo various, and even ſo contradictory, that we muſt for ever deſpair of finding the truth.

It has been ſaid by authors of no ſmall credit, that Muſic owed its birth to Egypt, where ſome perſon of uncommon genius, attentive to the whiſtling of the winds through the reeds and other vegetable tubes that grew upon the banks of the Nile, endeavoured by art to imitate the fortuitous melodies or harmonies of nature. But the chief argument by which this hypotheſis has been ſupported is etymological, and therefore uncertain. Yet from the ſculptures which have eſcaped the rage of all-deſtroying time, it appears, that Muſic and Muſical Inſtruments were early known and cultivated in Egypt. But in theſe engravings, tho' the forms of inſtruments are plainly delineated, they give us no light either as to the nature and extent of their ſcales, or the date of their conſtruction.

In Greece, the mechaniſm of inſtruments, and the practice of muſic, were certainly far advanced before the art was ſcientifically ſtudied, or its modulations expreſſed in characters. Theſe characters were likewiſe varied at different times; and from the fluctuating nature of languages, the expreſſions in which their theories have been delivered, are now become ſo ambiguous, or even ſo unintelligible, that unleſs it were in our power to compare their theory with their practice, it would be impoſſible to form any definite ideas of either. But of their practical muſic ſcarcely a ſingle fragment remains: nor can it be proved, that what has been tranſmitted to us under that denomination is genuine.

Little of *National Muſic* can be collected from facts. We have ſeen ſome airs which are ſaid to be admired among the Tartars, and others among the Heurons. But theſe are ſo little agreeable either to our ideas of melody or harmony, that it would be loſing time to attempt any account of them. The beſt of them but faintly reſembles ſome of thoſe chants which are modulated by our boys and girls when at play. It is, however, extremely probable, that Muſic owes its origin to no nation in particular, but is coeval with human nature, or at leaſt with its capacity of exerting and forming its vocal organs: for it appears as natural to man as to birds, to effuſe the feelings of the ſoul in melody, when ſtimulated by any keen impulſe, or agitated by any powerful paſſion. There are inarticulate ſounds uttered without premeditation, and intuitively underſtood, not only by man, but even perhaps by all animals poſſeſſed of vocal powers. Theſe unpremeditated and ſignificant exertions of nature, faithful to every impulſe of pleaſure or of pain, communicate the feelings of the object which ſuffers or enjoys, in a manner ſo powerful, that all arbitrary ſymbols, however intimately aſſociated, or artfully contrived, are feeble and unmeaning when compared with theſe natural and univerſal expreſſions.

It is indeed pretended, that there are differences in theſe emiſſions of ſignificant ſound, according to the diverſity of conſtitutions which prevail in various nations. Theſe conſtitutions are ſaid to be formed, or at leaſt to be varied, by the mechanical influence of different ſoils and climates upon the inhabitants. In ſome the fluids are thin, pure, and ſpirituous; hence their motions are briſk and rapid: in others, they are heavy, thick, and viſcid; hence they are more tardy and cumbrous in their circulations. The tone and texture of the nerves likewiſe are alledged to vary in countries differently affected by heat and cold. And from theſe accidental varieties ſome have endeavoured to account for the diverſities of accent with which different nations ſpeak their vernacular tongues. Thoſe whoſe fluids are groſs, and nerves obtuſe, are ſaid to be dull and phlegmatic;

tic; thoſe, on the contrary, whoſe fluids are rarefied, and whoſe nerves are irritable, ſeem to poſſeſs a higher degree of ſenſibility and vivacity: and from theſe cauſes attempts have been made to deduce the characteriſtics which diſtinguiſh one national muſic from another. But there is reaſon to believe, that ſuch deductions can neither be accurate nor certain. In explaining diverſities of temperature from differences of ſoil or climate, ſuch exceptions may be found as are ſufficient to ſubvert the boldeſt and moſt plauſible hypotheſis; ſo that we may without heſitation aſſert, that national character is more faithfully and certainly indicated by its muſic, than by its climate or ſituation. But though it were poſſible to inveſtigate the differences of national muſic in mechanical cauſes, yet I am far from thinking the materials hitherto collected, ſufficient either to enlighten ſuch a ſcrutiny, or to aſcertain and authenticate its reſults. Hence all that I can ſay on *National Muſic* at preſent will amount to little more than conjecture.

There are divers nations in Europe who ſeem to have no indigenous muſic at all, and others whoſe native muſic appears only to be characterized by levity or inſipidity. Of the firſt kind is the French, and of the laſt the Dutch Muſic, till theſe nations were honoured with compoſers who had formed their taſte upon models more ſublime and affecting. Nor can much more be ſaid of Engliſh Muſic, from the expulſion of the ancient Britons to their mountains, till letters and civilization were reſtored and cultivated among them. Religion had then reſumed her ancient auxiliary, her favourite handmaid. She travelled northward, though with painful and gradual ſteps, and brought in her amiable retinue, a muſic more genuine, expreſſive, and impaſſioned. What the people had not powers to compoſe, they had ſenſibility to reliſh; and as duty concurred with pleaſure to impel their progreſs, it became rapid and univerſal.

Though the taſk may neither be agreeable to the writer nor the auditory, to enter deeply and minutely into the theory of Muſic, yet we find it impoſſible to treat of *National Muſic* without ſome obſervations which are more technical than could otherwiſe be wiſhed. But before we enter upon this particular diſquiſition, it may not be improper to add, that M. Rouſſeau, the greateſt and profoundeſt theoriſt of his age, has enriched his Muſical Dictionary with ſeveral ſpecimens of National Muſic, ſome of which are pretended to be from ancient Greece, others from China, from Switzerland, from Italy, from France, &c. Concerning ſome of theſe we ſhall afterwards have an opportunity to make a few obſervations, when we deliver our conjectures with reſpect to National Muſic, and examine how far they are ſupported by ſuch facts as lie within the compaſs of our obſervation.

Muſic may be divided into melody and harmony. Melody is a ſucceſſion of ſounds which delights the ear, or rather that internal ſenſe to which the corporeal organ is no more than a mere avenue. Harmony is the pleaſure ariſing from ſounds that are ſimultaneous and coaleſcent. Concerning the laſt of theſe diviſions little can here be ſaid with propriety, ſince it does not appear to have had any influence in Muſic, till intercourſe was eſtabliſhed, and diſcoveries communicated from realm to realm. Long and warmly has it been diſputed, whether the ancients knew any thing of harmony or not. From their art of tuning inſtruments, and from thoſe glimpſes of their theory which have been able with difficulty to pervade the thick and permanent gloom of Gothic and barbarous ages, we are certain, that they were acquainted with the nature of chords. Nor is it credible, during a long and frequent practice of tuning particular inſtruments, or of adjuſting one to another, they ſhould not have perceived, that ſome ſucceſſions of chords were more agreeable than others. But as the genius of their muſic ſeems to have been imitative, and intended for the vehicle of poetry, it is not probable that their experiments and obſervations in harmony were far advanced. Nor is it certain, though its full powers had been developed, that they would have paid it any high degree of attention, or that they would have been extremely pleaſed with it. Harmony was therefore a diſcovery reſerved for modern genius. But what degree of wiſdom and taſte we have ſhewn in ſacrificing melody at the altar of this multifarious idol, let ſuperior judges determine. We return, therefore, to this unhappy victim, whoſe exiſtence and authority if we cannot reſcue, let us at leaſt deplore her fall.

The firſt efforts of Muſic were probably vocal; and as the habitations of men were rare, and their intercourſe more difficult and unfrequent, individuals might poſſibly amuſe themſelves with the various modulations of their own voices. Among theſe tranſitions of ſound, thoſe which were moſt agreeable to the ear would be beſt remembered. But as, in the firſt efforts to modulation, the organs muſt have been leſs agile and flexible, than they might afterwards be rendered by repeated exertion, of conſequence their paſſage from one given tone to another muſt have been ſlower, and the intervals or gradations employed in conducting them from one ſound to another leſs accurate, and more difficult to be aſcertained, till practice, and the fidelity of their internal ſenſe, rendered their tranſitions quicker, and their intervals more juſt. In every ſeries, however, the mind demands pauſes or reſts; otherwiſe it is loſt and confounded in the multiplicity and extent of its object. Hence it muſt appear, that the diſtances between theſe periods of repoſe ſhould be convenient, and ſufficiently marked. Now it is plain, that any uniform motion in the diatonic ſcale, whether progreſſive or retrograde, whether upward or downward, through whatever intervals it is purſued, though it may not be diſpleaſing, is yet far from affording all the pleaſure which the ſoul demands from melody. To enhance this delight, therefore, it was not only neceſſary to diverſify ſound by acuteneſs and gravity, but alſo by length and ſhortneſs; yet in ſuch a manner, that in both caſes a fixed proportion might be obſerved; or, in other words, that the acute ſhould ſtand in ſuch a relation to the grave as might pleaſe the ear, and the long to the ſhort in the ſame manner. Hence the ideas of tune and rhythmus. To analyſe theſe laws into their original elements, though perhaps not foreign to the ſubject, would lead us into diſquiſitions incompatible with the limits of the preſent diſcourſe. It is enough to ſay, that melody may move upwards or downwards, by ſemitones, by ſeconds, by thirds, by fourths, by fifths, by ſixths, by octaves, and by all the intervals that can be called concinnous; ſevenths, ninths, and their replicates, being in general leſs agreeable; and the internal intervals of the ſcale being more the work of art than of nature. Theſe intervals are called internal, becauſe they are comprehended within the ſmalleſt diatonic diſtances. Such are the ſemitone minor, the lemma, the comma, &c. Of theſe the moſt conſiderable diſtances are called *chromatic*, the minuter diviſions *enharmonic*.

As acuteneſs and gravity have been mentioned, it may not be amiſs to give ſome idea of what we mean by theſe words. — Every ſonorous body, in proportion to its ſize and texture, produces a determinate number of vibrations in a given time. In proportion as theſe vibrations are increaſed in the ſame interval of duration, the ſound becomes more and more acute; when the ſound therefore is deep, the vibrations are ſlow; and theſe by a natural tendency are ſaid to ſuperinduce gravity of mind. In proportion as the vibrations are accelerated, the ſounds are ſharpened, and the mind is excited to higher degrees of chearfulneſs. Theſe in ſome degree are the reſults of ſimple ſound. But when ſounds are conſidered as immediately ſucceeding one to another, or even as ſimultaneous and coaleſcent, thoſe intervals or chords which are termed *major*, are found to inſpire a ſerious turn of thought, and thoſe which are denominated *minor* animate us with greater vivacity. It has been found by univerſal experience, that the melody of nature is diatonic; or, in other words, that the elementary intervals of which it is conſtituted, are, firſt, the tone greater, whoſe ratio is as 8 to 9; ſecondly, the tone minor, whoſe ratio is as 9 to 10; thirdly, the ſemitone major, whoſe ratio is as 15 to 16. The ſemitone minor, with all its ſubordinate intervals, are chromatic or enharmonic. This ſcale is named *diatonic*, becauſe each particular gradation is called a *tone*, and becauſe the natural proceſs, whether riſing or deſcending, is from note to note. Thus far, therefore, concerning the elements of natural melody conſidered as grave or acute; we proceed to the next eſtimate of ſounds, which conſiſts in their length or ſhortneſs.

The longeſt duration of any continued ſound in preſent practice, except when protracted by a point or dote, is called a *ſemibreve*; and continues whilſt a pendulum vibrating ſeconds, beats four times; the next is equivalent to two beats of the ſame pendulum; the next in order, to one, &c. It has been formerly ſaid, that no uniform proceſs in the diatonic ſcale could afford the mind all the pleaſure

ſure expected from melody. Rouſſeau aſſerts, and experience confirms, that by diverſifying the rhythmus, you may change the character of any melody whatever. The notes, therefore, muſt be varied in length or ſhortneſs, in double or triple proportions. As the ear pays leſs attention to the quicker notes, they may be regarded in muſic as particles are in language; or, in other words, they may be reckoned as mere connectives, pointing out the relations between emphatic notes, as prepoſitions and conjunctions indicate the relations between ſubſtantives and verbs. Upon the notes of greater length the ear dwells with more ſatisfaction, and upon this account they are ſtruck by the performer with greater energy; hence they are termed *emphatic* or *accentuated* notes. Between theſe the diſtances ſhould be nearly equal. Of them, or their equivalents, are conſtituted bars. Theſe conſiſt of a determined number of emphatic notes, or of ſo many connectives as are equal in value. From theſe bars the ear paſſes to cadences, where the ſounds are more emphatic, and the repoſe more complete; and from cadences to ſtrains. Thus, in the progreſs of a grammatical period, the ſenſe which is leaſt complete, terminates in a comma; that which is more perfect, in a ſemicolon; that which is ſtill more ſatisfactory, in a colon; till the entire completion of the thought is marked by a punctum.

There is reaſon to fear, that ſome of theſe obſervations may be thought obſcure; but it ſeemed impoſſible entirely to ſuppreſs them in explaining the nature and progreſs of national muſic, though we could not elucidate them ſufficiently. A chord, or conſonant interval, conſiſts of two or more ſounds, which unite in the ear, and form ſomething like one ſimple perception. The uniſon can hardly be called a chord with propriety, becauſe the ſame number of vibrations in both the ſonorous bodies paſs in the ſame time. A chord, therefore, properly ſo termed, is when the vibrations of one ſonorous body coincide with thoſe of another at certain determined intervals, as 4 to 5, 5 to 6, 3 to 4, 2 to 3, 5 to 8, 3 to 5, 1 to 2, &c. Theſe chords are more or leſs perfect, according as the vibrations are more or leſs exactly coincident. Their imperfection is indicated by a tremulous ſound, where the diſtance between the vibrations that ought to coincide, according as it is greater or leſs, accelerate or retards the pulſations. When the vibrations do not at all coincide, the tremor of the ſound becomes intolerable, and the conflict is juſtly termed a *diſchord*, or diſſonance. The natural ear is not only delighted with notes as long or ſhort in due proportion, but with ſuch ſounds as are moſt exactly related one to another, or with perfect chords, whoſe elementary ſounds, when ſucceſſively heard, muſt form conſonant intervals.

By the ancients muſic was uniformly numbered among the mimetic arts; but ſome of the moderns have thought muſical imitation extremely vague and undetermined. With theſe, however, we cannot entirely agree. Sounds as rough or ſmooth, ſhrill or obtuſe, ſtrong or faint, low or high, are expreſſive of other ſounds which may be heard in the courſe of nature, or the operations of art. Thus the roar of a torrent, the ſigh of a zephyr, the exploſion of a cannon, the lapſe of a brook, may be expreſſed by ſuch modifications of ſound as have been juſt mentioned. Beſides theſe powers of expreſſion, muſic, by its retarded or accelerated movements, may imitate moſt of the viſible or audible motions of art or nature. Nor is this all; experience, and an impartial appeal to our feelings, will irreſiſtibly convince us, that there is not one ſentiment or emotion of the human heart which will not be found connected with ſome ſimple ſound. In what this connection conſiſts, upon what aptitude of conſtitution it is founded, we pretend not to diſcover, though we have uſed every means in our power to explore it. The account which has already been given of the effects which vibrations produce, according as they are retarded or accelerated, is infinitely too general to afford a ſolution for all the phenomena which reſult from the power of ſimple ſounds upon the human mind. But if we add to theſe the conſequences reſulting from different intervals in all their poſſible modifications, we ſhall find the power of melody indefinitely increaſed; and if thoſe intervals are each attended with a rhythmus ſuitable to its nature, we ſhall perceive the empire of melody over the human heart rendered ſtill more deſpotic. But beſides the powers already enumerated, it receives prodigious acceſſion from aſſociation of ideas. Every lover of muſic muſt intimately feel, that a particular

air,

air, which perhaps originally did not inſpire him with much emotion, derives conſiderable force and beauty from the circumſtances in which he firſt heard it. If he was awaked by it from a ſound and pleaſing ſleep, if it was often performed by a friend who is dead or abſent, if it was frequently played in his native country, from whence the hearer himſelf is now removed; theſe, and other tender incidents, not to be enumerated, give it a force and energy which the original modulation never poſſeſſed.

That air of Switzerland which is called the *Ranz des Vaches*, will excite no ſentiment nor emotion in the breaſt of any perſon who is not influenced by occurrences of this kind aſſociated with it: yet ſuch was its energy among the troops of that country when fighting abroad, that when it was heard, they were under a neceſſity, either of returning home, or of falling victims to the *deſiderium patriæ*: and ſo epidemical was this diſorder, that the legiſlature found it neceſſary to prohibit the uſe of this tune, inſipid as it is. Rouſſeau has likewiſe given us the muſic which is ſaid to cure the bite of the tarantula, and which to us appears to derive its whole magic from the morbid ſtate of the patient, if indeed there is any truth in the ſtory.

Man is never excited to action of any kind from a ſtate of quieſcence, but by ſome powerful motive. It is not therefore to be imagined, that he would attempt to modulate his vocal organs, without being impelled by cauſes of a ſimilar nature: hence we may conclude, that national muſic in general muſt be expreſſive and pathetic. Melody of this kind is ſaid to derive much of its energy from the original accent of the natives. To this purpoſe we ſhall quote a paſſage from M. Rouſſeau. This author having informed us, that melody was founded on two principles; firſt, as an analyſis of harmony, in which caſe it was agreeable to the ear; and again, as an imitative art, which by its mimetic power was capable of preſenting ſeveral images to the mind, and of exciting different emotions in the heart, — proceeds thus.

"What then is the ſecond principle? Like the former, it will be found in the nature of things; but to diſcover it will require a more exquiſite obſervation, though more ſimple, and a higher degree of ſenſibility, in the perſon who detects it. This principle is the ſame which cauſes the voice to be varied in ſpeaking, when our words are expreſſive of the things concerning which we ſpeak, and of the emotions with which they affect us. It is the accent of their language which determines the *melody* of each nation; it is the accent which gives a kind of chant or recitativo even to converſation, and makes us ſpeak with ſtronger or fainter emphaſis, according as the language is more or leſs accented. That language whoſe accent is more diſtinct and characteriſtic, will require a *melody* more lively and impaſſioned; that which has little or no accent, will inſpire a languid and frigid *melody*, without character, and without expreſſion."

It cannot be doubted, that the melody of nations, in order to become natural and powerful, muſt have ſome affinity with the accents of their language: but that it derives its whole energy from this ſource alone, we are reluctant to admit; becauſe, if this were true, it muſt unavoidably follow, that no melody could have any charms, except in the nation for which it was compoſed; which is by no means agreeable to fact. We find ſome pieces of muſic which every where reach the heart, and inſpire emotions that could not poſſibly be excited by melody conſidered as a mere analyſis of harmony. By what means this is effectuated, and upon what principles it is founded, we cannot pretend to ſhew; and if we could, ſuch an attempt in a diſcourſe of this kind would be chimerical and impracticable. Perhaps that part of our conſtitution from whence the melody, whether of converſation or ſinging, derives its power, ſtill remains latent and undiſcovered: yet from its effects we may fairly conclude, that it cannot reſult from the mere mechaniſm of our corporeal frame, but muſt derive its origin from ſomething more congenial to our intellectual nature. That every emotion or paſſion has an expreſſion peculiar to itſelf, we muſt acknowledge without heſitation; and that theſe ſounds have a tendency to agitate their hearers with the ſame emotions by which they were prompted, is equally certain. From all this it will naturally follow, that the original melody of nations muſt be characterized by pathos and expreſſion. Thoſe with whoſe native melody we are beſt acquainted are the Scotch and Iriſh, which, though the effuſion of wild and uncultivated nature, excites the mind

and

and touches the heart with inexpreſſible energy. The ſlower movements inſpire a tender melancholy; thoſe of greater velocity, which are intended for dancing, exhilarate the ſpirits to a high degree. In their tranſitions from one ſound to another, they delight to move by conſonant intervals, and of conſequence to diſpoſe their emphatic notes in ſuch a manner, as that the ſubſequent ſhall form a perfect chord with that which precedes it. Their rhythmus, though ſimple, is ſo diſtinctly marked by emphatic notes, by cadences, and by bars or meaſures, that it is impoſſible for the ear ever to loſe itſelf in that labyrinth of unmeaning ſound which we frequently find in modern compoſitions.

We have already ſaid, that harmony, after its invention, ſo rapidly diffuſed itſelf over all nations, that it can hardly be pretended to characterize one nation more than another. It was probably firſt diſcovered in Italy; but we are ſo little acquainted both with its author and its æra, that nothing can be affirmed with certainty of either. Thoſe who wiſh to know what theoriſts have conjectured, may conſult Sir John Hawkins's Hiſtory of Muſic. Upon theſe topics, and upon the nature of melody as peculiar to each particular country, I could have wiſhed to expatiate at greater length; but as I have neither time nor materials for the proſecution of this deſign, I muſt refer ſuch as are curious to the muſical articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which will ſoon be publiſhed. [113.]

A method to make Potato-Bread without the admixture of flour.

By M. Parmentier, of the college of Pharmacy, Paris.

Of the Starch.—The potatoes muſt be well waſhed: they muſt be ground fine with the aſſiſtance of a tin raſp; they are thereby converted into a liquid paſte; which muſt be diluted in water, and well agitated, in order to empty it into a ſieve placed over a proper veſſel. The water paſſes with the ſtarch of the potatoes; this ſtarch muſt be well waſhed in ſeveral waters; it is to be divided into ſmall pieces, and expoſed to the air, in order to dry it: it is of a moſt exquiſite whiteneſs. The ſubſtance which remains in the ſieve is the moſt fibrous part; it muſt be dried after all the moiſture is preſſed out of it; it may be uſed in the compoſition of brown bread, or may be given in that ſtate to poultry.

Remarks.—One pound of potatoes contains three ounces of ſtarch, two ounces of fibrous ſubſtance and extractive matter, and eleven ounces of vegetative water. Theſe ſubſtances vary according to the nature of the ſoil, and the ſpecies of the potato. It is to clear this root from the ſuperabundance of the water which it contains, and to ſeparate the ſtarch from the other ſubſtances which conſtitute the potato, that the foregoing proceſs is put in practice. You may, in lieu of a raſp, which renders the operation tedious, ſubſtitute a broad wheel, with double parallel ſpokes upon the ſame axis or axletree, ſhod with plate iron, ſtamped with holes, inſtead of bands of iron, or any other inſtrument. Beſides, neceſſity and practice will ſoon clear up that point.

The ſtarch extracted from potatoes has this advantage, that it may be kept for many years without the leaſt alteration, and will ſtill ſubſiſt without corruption, or untouched in a frozen potato, even when animals will not eat it.

Of the Pulp.—Put the potatoes in boiling water; when they are boiled enough, caſt away the water, and peel them; and, with the aſſiſtance of a wooden roller, reduce them into a paſte, which, by grinding, grows ſtiff and elaſtic. When there are no more clots or lumps in the whole maſs, then the pulp is in perfection.

Remarks.—The parts which conſtitute the potato are in its natural ſtate divided; after boiling, theſe parts are ſo united as to be but one homogeneous maſs. The ſtarch, the fibrous ſubſtance, which floated, as one may ſay, in the vegetative water, are in it diſſolved.

It is from this very ſimple operation that the whole fabrication of potato-bread depends; without it no panification. Moreover, the potato muſt neceſſarily be in that ſtate when we intend to mix it with any other grain, ſuch as buck-wheat, barley, or oats: under any other form, its union with theſe ſorts of grain will make, at beſt, but a coarſe bread.

Of the Bread.—Take five pounds of dried ſtarch, and five pounds of the pulp; diſſolve a ſuitable quantity of leaven or yeaſt in warm water the eve or night before. The mixture being exactly made, let it lie all night in the kneading-trough, well covered and kept warm

warm until the next day; this is the ſecond leaven; then add five pounds more of ſtarch, and the ſame quantity of pulp, and knead it well. The water muſt be in proportion as a fifth part, that is to ſay, that upon twenty pounds of paſte there muſt be five pounds of the water. You muſt obſerve that the water be uſed as hot as poſſible.

The paſte being completely kneaded, it muſt be divided into ſmall loaves: this bread requires ſlow preparation, and the oven muſt be equally and moderately heated: it will require two hours baking.

The ſalt with which they ſeaſon the bread in ſome provinces is alſo neceſſary for this: the quantity depends on the taſte, but half a drachm ſeems to be ſufficient.

Any one may eaſily conceive that this abſtract cannot wholly give an idea of the proceſs, and that thoſe who have the fabrication of this bread at heart muſt be obliged to have recourſe to their own experience, becauſe no exact account is to be expected when a new preparation is to be performed.

Perfidy in love revenged: An anecdote.

IN the reign of Philip II. a gentleman in a rencounter in the ſtreets of Madrid at night, had the misfortune to kill his adverſary; upon which he fled to a church-porch as a ſanctuary, till he could juſtify himſelf. Happening to lean againſt the door, he was ſurpriſed to find it open by its giving way; and ſtill more ſo, when he perceived a glimmering light in the church. He had the courage to advance towards the light; and was dreadfully frightened on beholding a lady dreſſed in white, who aſcended from a grave with a bloody knife in her hand. With a wild, frantic look ſhe made up to him, and in a menacing tone of voice, aſked him, what he did there? The poor gentleman, trembling at every joint, and imagining before ſhe ſpoke that he had ſeen a ſpectre, freely confeſſed the truth, without reſerve. Upon which ſhe addreſſed him in words to this effect: "Stranger, thou art in my power; but fear me not, for I am a murderer as thou art. I am a lady of a Noble family; a baſe perjured man ruined me, and then boaſted his conqueſt over my weakneſs and credulity. I ſoon had him aſſaſſinated; but, not content with that ſacrifice to ſlighted love, I have bribed the ſexton to let me enter his grave, and have now plucked out his falſe heart from his body, and thus I uſe the heart of a traitor." So ſaying, ſhe tore it aſunder with both hands, and then trampled upon it with her feet.

From this ſtory, well atteſted by the hiſtorians of Spain, we may deduce the following concluſion, which ſhould be attended to by the young and unguarded of both ſexes. —The effects of violent, diſappointed love, are not confined to any age or country; and the only way to avoid them is, for both ſexes to conſider more ſeriouſly the nature, extent, and expectations of a promiſe. It eaſily paſſes the lips, and is as readily believed by the perſon whoſe mind is prediſpoſed for deception; but neither repentance nor reflection can recall it: perhaps it is recorded in heaven; and though human juſtice muſt puniſh on earth the perpetrators of horrid vengeance, we know not how much more ſevere may be the doom of him or her who deſtroys the peace of mind, and ruins the body, if not the ſoul, of the innocent unſuſpecting lover, by promiſes, perjury, infidelity, or deteſtable coquetry. *Lond. Mag.*

ANECDOTE of Louis XIV.

THE great Louis, as he is falſely called by Frenchmen, gave plain ſigns of a deſpotic and cruel diſpoſition in his early age. —— Several of his abject courtiers were entertaining this young monarch in public with the policy of the Turkiſh government; aſſuring him, that the Sultan had nothing to do but ſay the word, and whatever it was, whether to take off a great man's head, or to ſtrip him of his eſtate or employment, there was a train of ſervants, called *mutes*, who executed the command without a reply.—"Why aye!" ſays the young tyrant,—"this is to be a king indeed!" —The old Count de Grammont, who heard with indignation theſe vile corrupters of youth, immediately interpoſed:—"But, Sire, of theſe ſame Sultans I have known three ſtrangled by their own mutes within my memory." —The Duke de Montaſier was ſo pleaſed with his noble freedom, that he forced himſelf through the croud of courtiers, and openly thanked Grammont for his honeſt admonition.

Mr

Mr J. Galloway's Examination. [463.]

Q. What effect had the ſucceſs of the rebels in defeating and making priſoners the Heſſians at Trenton [39. 78.] on the minds of the people?

A. It had a very miſchievous effect to the Britiſh ſervice.—It removed that panic with which the new ſtates of the Middle Colonies were ſtruck.—It enabled the Congreſs and the members of the new ſtate of Pennſylvania to return to Philadelphia, the moſt advantageous poſt for their reſidence in all America.—It revived their ſpirits, and the ſpirits of the diſaffected.—It induced a number of the militia to turn out, who otherwiſe would not have done it, and contributed in a great meaſure to the raiſing of the army which Waſhington commanded the next campaign.

Q. After the affair at Trenton, did the Congreſs find it eaſy to recruit their army? and what number of troops had Waſhington with him in the Jerſeys during the winter?

A. Notwithſtanding that ſucceſs, the Congreſs did not find it eaſy to recruit their army.—They were obliged to make uſe of the compulſory methods I have mentioned [462.]; and yet, during the winter, Waſhington, at Morris-town, from the beſt information I could get, had not 6000 men.

Q. Did Waſhington take any meaſures to prevent the Britiſh army from procuring proviſions in their march through the Jerſeys? and what meaſures?

A. In Waſhington's retreat through the Jerſeys, he iſſued a proclamation, commanding the inhabitants near that route which he ſuſpected the Britiſh army would follow, to remove all their proviſions, under pain of having them deſtroyed. But this proclamation was not obeyed; nor did he dare to put it into execution;—he did not, leſt he ſhould render the people more averſe to his meaſures.

Q. Did the Britiſh army find difficulty in procuring proviſions whilſt on the banks of the Delaware?

A. They did not.—I was both at Trenton and Burdentown, the two poſts left by Sir William Howe on the Delaware. The people brought in their cattle and other proviſions to both thoſe poſts. Capt. Gambell, with whom I lodged, acted as deputy-quartermaſter. I drew, at his requeſt, invitations to the people of the country to bring in their proviſions towards forming a magazine at Burdentown; and although he was there but a little while, a very conſiderable magazine was formed, and great quantity of proviſions brought in, before he was obliged to leave it by the taking of Trenton.

Q. Had Gen. Howe taken up his winter-quarters at Philadelphia, would he have run any riſk of not being ſupplied with proviſions from the country?

A. I think it impoſſible.—The country was full of proviſions. Gen. Howe's army was the ſuperior army, and certainly might have foraged, had the inhabitants not brought in their proviſions;—of which, I think, there could be no doubt; becauſe, when Sir William Howe was at Philadelphia in 1777, the people at that time, when Waſhington had four times the number of troops that he had at Trenton, and when his party was continually patrolling round the lines,—the inhabitants of Philadelphia, the army and navy, ſuch as choſe to eat freſh proviſions, were ſupplied by the country—from without the lines.

Q. What number of men did the Congreſs vote for the campaign 1777?

A. Congreſs voted for that year eighty-eight battalions, each conſiſting of 750 men, officers included, making in the whole 66,000 men.

Q. What number did they actually raiſe for that year?

A. At the outſide they did not bring into the field 16,000 men.—I think I am beyond the mark in that number.

Q. What was the reaſon that ſo ſmall a number of the troops voted were raiſed? Was it that the Congreſs had altered their reſolution as to the numbers to be employed, or was it becauſe the men were not be had?

A. It was not becauſe the Congreſs had altered their reſolution, but becauſe the men were not to be had.—They made every exertion as uſual; but they had loſt in the Canada expedition, at Boſton, where they were extremely ſickly, killed in battle in the ſeveral engagements with the Britiſh troops, taken priſoners, and by deaths in the military hoſpitals, ſouthward of New York, I think I may ſafely ſay, upon good enquiry, nearly 40,000 men.—The people alſo, at that time, were more averſe to the meaſures of Congreſs than the year before *.

* [*See the note here referred to on next column.*]

Q. What were the exertions made uſe of to bring a numerous army into the field?

A. They were, as I mentioned before, partly recruiting, drafting their militia, and inliſting of ſervants.

Q. What proportion of the troops that compoſed Waſhington's army inliſted voluntarily?

A. I cannot anſwer that queſtion with preciſion.—I believe, not a moiety of them.

Q. Were deſerters from the rebel-army frequent while Sir William Howe was in Philadelphia?

A. They were frequent,—almoſt daily.—I have known forty-nine come in in a day;—many days from ten to fifteen.

Q. What number do you ſuppoſe came in to the army at Philadelphia?

A. The deſerters were generally ſent from head-quarters down to me for examination; from me they went to Mr Story, the officer appointed to adminiſter the oath of allegiance. He kept a regular account of their numbers, their names, and the places of their nativity, and I think there were upwards of 2300 qualified at his office: and I believe, on good reaſon, there might have been upwards of 7 or 800 more not qualified; for I often found, on ſeeing him in the evening, that the numbers I had ſent down to him had not gone: ſo that I ſuppoſe, at leaſt, 3000 came in.

Q. Do you ſuppoſe the number you have mentioned to be the whole of the deſertion from the rebel-army?

A. By no means; I do not ſuppoſe it:—many might have deſerted into the country to their friends,—perhaps half as many more.

Q. What was the encouragement held out to induce deſerters to come over to us?

A. A proclamation was iſſued by Sir William Howe, offering them a paſſage home to Ireland or England, their native country [39. 187.]; and they were generally paid for their arms and accoutrements.

Q. That part of the rebel-army that inliſted in the ſervice of the Congreſs, were they chiefly compoſed of natives of America, or were the greateſt part of them Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh?

A. The names and places of their nativity being taken down, I can anſwer the queſtion with preciſion.—There were ſcarcely one fourth natives of America;—about one half Iriſh,—the other fourth were Engliſh and Scots.

Q. What is the character that the provincials ſerving in the Britiſh army bear? Are they good troops? and have they behaved well when employed?

A. I have underſtood, as ſoon as they are diſciplined they are very good troops, and have always behaved well; I know of no inſtance to the contrary. That I know to be the opinion of many of the military gentlemen.

Q. Do you know any thing of the army of the rebels in general, how that is compoſed; of what country people?

A. I judge of that by the deſerters that came over.

Q. What was the ſum given as bounty-money to a recruit inliſting in our provincial corps?

A. I have underſtood five hard dollars.

Q. At that time what was the ſum given by the rebels for a recruit to ſerve in the army of the Congreſs?

A. The Congreſs gave twenty paper dollars a-man, beſides eight paper dollars to the perſon who ſhould procure a recruit.—It was recommended by the Congreſs, in order to facilitate the recruiting for the rebel-ſtates, to divide the ſtates into diſtricts, and to appoint two or more perſons to recruit in each diſtrict.—Theſe perſons had the eight Continental dollars.

Q. What was the proportion between the hard and the paper dollars?

A. It is impoſſible to ſay;—they are now from fifteen or twenty to one.

Q. At the time the army was at Philadelphia?

A. I cannot ſay; they might be three, or four, or five, or eight, to one *.

Q. What have you known to be given for ſubſtitutes?

A. I have known from 40 l. to 100 l. Continental money †.

[*Referred to in the preceding column.*]

* The rebel-ſtates, ſince the commencement of the rebellion, have loſt, in their military hoſpitals, and in battle, in their naval and land ſervice, not much ſhort of 100,000 men; which amount to a fifth part of the white men in America capable of bearing arms.

* The Continental money was conſtantly fluctuating in its value.—When the Britiſh army entered a province, its value was in a manner annihilated, and the people ventured openly to refuſe it.

† By late accounts from gentlemen of the beſt credit at New York, the extravagant ſum of 200 l. has been given for a ſubſtitute.

Q. What

Q. What number of men do you ſuppoſe are now ſerving in our army in America, as provincials?

A. I have been informed, from 6 to 7000; — but I do not know of my own knowledge.

Q. Were there any number of them embodied as militia in any part of the country where the King's troops have been in poſſeſſion?

A. I underſtood, when I was at New York, that there was a body of militia formed at Long iſland. — There were none in the Jerſeys, nor at Philadelphia.

Q. Were there ever any attempts made to induce the inhabitants to take up arms, and defend the country againſt the incurſions of the rebels either in Pennſylvania or the Jerſeys?

A. Not as militia; — there were corps inliſted in Philadelphia.

Q. What number of men were there in Philadelphia capable of bearing arms?

A. At the deſire of Sir William Howe, I numbered the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia and the ſuburbs, diſtinguiſhing the males from the females; and, taking the number of thoſe between eighteen and ſixty years of age, there were in Philadelphia and ſuburbs, within the limits, 4481 males under that deſcription.

Q. Might not thoſe men have been embodied as a militia for the defence of the city?

A. A part of them were Quakers, about one fourth. Theſe would not take up arms on any account. — I know of no reaſon why the others might not have been induced to take up arms.

Q. Were thoſe who were found in actual rebellion, or known to be diſaffected, diſarmed?

A. In the city of Philadelphia, the inhabitants that were diſaffected were diſarmed by me, in purſuance of directions from Sir William Howe.

Q. Were arms put into the hands of the well-affected inhabitants who had before been diſarmed by the rebels?

A. Not generally. — A number of men, to the amount of eighty or ninety, came in from the country, where I generally reſided in the ſummer, and offered to ſerve without cloathing or pay, with an allowance of proviſions; for theſe I procured from Sir William Howe arms; — and another body of men that came from Jerſey, the numbers I do not know, had alſo arms put into their hands.

Q. Do you know of any inſtances of the inhabitants taking up arms of their own accord in ſupport of the King's authority?

A. There was a conſiderable body of people of the back parts of North Carolina (the rebels in their account called them 1600) who took up arms in ſupport of the King's authority; but they were attacked and defeated by the rebels *. — Another body in the peninſula between the Cheſapeak and the Delaware (as I was well informed, conſiſting of 2000) likewiſe took up arms in ſupport of the King's authority; — another party in the ſame peninſula, at another time, (conſiſting of ſeveral hundreds); and another in the county of Monmouth, in the Jerſeys, conſiſting of about 100. — And I was well informed, that ſome of the diſtricts above Albany, at the time that Gen. Burgoyne was advancing towards that place, took up arms, and prevented the diſaffected part of the diſtricts from joining Gen. Gates; declaring, that if they went out to join Gen. Gates, they would join Gen. Burgoyne.

Q. Did you find many houſes deſerted as the army marched through Jerſey, or in the way from the head of Elk to Philadelphia?

A. Gen. Howe happened to land his troops in a part of the country more diſaffected than any other part I know; I mean Cecil county in Maryland. — At and about the head of Elk, a number of inhabitants did deſert their houſes, and carry off their effects; but not all. — After Sir William Howe had advanced into the country from thence, about eight or ten miles, as near as I can gueſs, I don't believe that I ſaw in the whole route of the army, from thence to Philadelphia, conſiſting of at leaſt ſeventy miles, above ten, or, at moſt, fifteen houſes deſerted. — I think not ſo many, but I chuſe to be under the mark. — The inhabitants were found quietly at home; and, to me, there appeared every mark of pleaſure at the troops arriving in the colony.

Q. What quantity of proviſions did the army carry with it from the head of

* Some of theſe loyaliſts were armed with guns, others with clubs only. — Indeed this was the circumſtance in every caſe where the people roſe in favour of government; their arms having been generally taken from them under the order of the Congreſs or Conventions.

Elk, or from Pencadder, where Gen. Grant joined them?

A. I can't ſpeak to that queſtion from my own knowledge; but I was informed by the officers of the army that there was about fourteen days proviſions landed *.

Q. How long was it from the time you left Pencadder to the time the General received proviſions from the fleet in the Delaware?

A. I think the army marched from Pencadder the 8th of September; and, to my beſt recollection, the Welch fuſileers went down, for the firſt time, to the ſhips below Philadelphia, to eſcort up the firſt proviſions, on the 3d of October.

Q. How did the army ſubſiſt during that time?

A. The army in their march got large quantities of proviſions ſupplied by the inhabitants.—They drove a large quantity of live ſtock with them to Germantown, and ſome to Philadelphia.—They got other proviſions in the country.—They took a magazine of flour at Valley Forge, which I underſtood was deſtroyed.

Q. While the Britiſh army lay at Philadelphia, did the inhabitants from the neighbouring countries, without the lines, bring in proviſions? and were the markets plentifully ſupplied?

A. The army lay at Philadelphia nine or ten months;—there was in that city and ſuburbs, within the Britiſh lines, near 25,000 inhabitants;—I include the number of people that came in, beſides the real inhabitants there; theſe, with the army and navy, did not want freſh proviſions of all kinds whilſt they remained at Philadelphia.

Q. In what ſtate was Waſhington's army, in reſpect to proviſions, while the Britiſh army was thus ſupplied?

A. Part of that time Waſhington's main army lay at Valley Forge:—it was then in extreme diſtreſs for want of proviſions;—the deſerters who came in informed me, that they were ſeveral days at half-allowance; and ſome that I examined told me, that they had had furloughs to go out into the neighbourhood to get proviſions.—At that time Waſhington received a conſiderable part of his ſupplies from the diſtant parts of Virginia and North Carolina, brought up the Cheſapeak, landed at Elk, and from thence conveyed to his camp at Valley Forge in waggons.——The inhabitants were ſo averſe to the meaſures of Congreſs, that they did not ſupply him with proviſions.

Q. Had not you correſpondence thro' many different parts of America, in order to furniſh Gen. Howe with intelligence?

A. The General, in ſome meaſure, relied on me for intelligence:—he had other means of getting intelligence.—I ſent out to my friends on the Suſquehannah and to the Delaware;—it was an eaſy thing ſo to do.—The inhabitants were continually going in and coming out; and I deſired that they would inform me of every thing material that happened in thoſe parts reſpecting the number of troops that ſhould be coming to join Waſhington.—I ſent out many ſpies for the General on other occaſions.—The General had the beſt intelligence from other circumſtances, which it would be improper for me to mention.—The intelligence, I think, muſt have been good; whilſt Waſhington, in poſſeſſion of that country, complained of the want of intelligence [39. 597.], and ſaid he was in an enemy's country.—I had this from an officer under Waſhington.—I would add, with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the people, that perſons came in to me from all quarters of the Middle Colonies, and from their intelligence I anſwered the former queſtion.

Q. To what cauſe was it owing that Waſhington's army was ſo badly ſupplied, when he had the command of the country?

A. Waſhington wanted flour and bread for his army, and grain and forage for his horſes.—He iſſued a proclamation, commanding all the inhabitants within ſeventy miles of his camp northward, ſouthward, and weſtward, to threſh out their grain; one half by the firſt of February, the other half by the firſt of March, under pain of having it taken from them, and only paid for as ſtraw.—But this proclamation was not obeyed.—Waſhington then was obliged to ſend ſome of the men of his army to the neighbouring farmers to threſh out their grain, which he took and made uſe of without paying for it.

Q. Did Waſhington find the people ready

* A great part of theſe proviſions muſt have been expended by the army before Sir William Howe left Pencadder.—The army was landed on the 25th of Auguſt, and it did not march from that place before the 8th of September.

ready to ſupply him with carriages?

A. He did not. — He got few carriages but what he took by force. — The people hid their waggon-wheels. — He compelled them to produce them. — They then broke their wheels, and diſabled their waggons, which rendered it very difficult for him to be ſupplied with waggons.

Q. In what ſtate was Waſhington's army in reſpect to cloathing in the campaign of 1777?

A. All the deſerters who came in to us, except the Virginians, and a very few from the northward, were in a manner naked; — they were not cloathed fit for the inclemency of the ſeaſon. — Some of them had linen garments on, and thoſe very ragged and torn; — ſome without ſhoes, very few with whole breeches or ſtockings; — in ſhort, they were objects of diſtreſs when they came down to me to be examined. — The Virginians had paſſed a law, under which they authoriſed commiſſioners to ſearch the houſe of every inhabitant for whatever ſpare cloth of every kind that might be ſuitable for the army, and to ſeize it for that purpoſe, which was executed. — The Virginians, therefore, were better cloathed. — Waſhington ſent into the county of Bucks, where there was a conſiderable quantity of cloth manufactured, lying in their fulling-mills, and ſeized it for the uſe of his army; but before it was conveyed to him it was taken by an American troop of light horſe and ſome refugees, and conducted to Philadelphia.

Q. What ſtate was the rebel-army in, in reſpect to health?

A. From the time the rebel-army was at Boſton, to the time alluded to in the queſtion, Waſhington's army was always very ſickly, occaſioned, as the principal phyſician of his hoſpital informed me, by the want of ſalt, and the eating of freſh proviſions conſtantly without ſalt, together with their often wanting cloaths, and other good appointments. — At the time alluded to in the queſtion, Waſhington had not leſs than ten hoſpitals. — I examined one of the phyſicians of thoſe hoſpitals, who gave me this information, when he came to Philadelphia.

Q. What was the number of Waſhington's army at this time at Valley Forge?

A. In the latter end of February, or beginning of March, Waſhington had not 4000 effective men, — from a great variety of accounts, from a number of people who lived by his camp, and from officers of his own army.

Q. By what means were the numbers there diminiſhed after the battle of Germantown?

A. By the means I have deſcribed; ſickneſs and deſertion.

Q. Could an army of 15,000 men ſubſiſt upon the country in a march through the Middle Colonies?

A. Unleſs it is very much altered, and that very lately, they certainly could, and a much greater army. The Middle Colonies are colonies of proviſions. — They have a plenty of cattle and hogs; and they abound with grain, Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley.

Q. What number of people do you ſuppoſe the Britiſh army and its followers conſiſted of that were fed by the country in the march from Elk head to Philadelphia, and until it opened its communication with the ſhips?

A. The army and its followers, I imagine, conſiſted of about 20,000 men. — I underſtood ſo from officers of rank in the army; — I never ſaw the returns; — but I underſtood that to be near the number.

Q. What was the diſpoſition of the Middle Colonies in the ſpring of 1778, before you left Philadelphia?

A. I had good reaſon to believe, from the enquiries I made reſpecting the diſpoſition of the people, that they were very generally deſirous of giving up their new rulers, and of being united with this country.

Q. Had you reaſon to believe that any gentlemen of weight and influence in Pennſylvania were ready to exert themſelves in diſarming the diſaffected in the ſeveral counties, and reſtoring the counties to the peace of the King?

A. Almoſt from the time that I went to Philadelphia with the army, to that of the evacuating of the place, gentlemen from many of the counties in the peninſula below, indeed almoſt all, and ſeveral counties in Pennſylvania, Philadelphia county, Bucks, Lancaſter, Cheſter, Cumberland, and ſome of the counties in Jerſey, ſent me aſſurances, that as ſoon as the Britiſh army ſhould operate againſt Gen. Waſhington, and drive him over the Suſquehannah, or the Delaware, they would (could they be ſupplied with the arms they wanted) exert themſelves in reſtoring the ſeveral diſtricts to the

peace

peace of the crown, and that they had no doubt of accompliſhing it.—I believed this information.—I will not ſay whether I gave it to Sir William Howe; becauſe I don't recollect whether I made out a ſtate of the facts before the intended evacuation of Philadelphia; but I gave a paper to this amount to Sir Henry Clinton, and, I believe, to Mr Eden and Gov. Johnſtone.—But I am not certain whether I gave it to Sir William Howe or not.

Q. When Sir William Howe arrived off the mouth of the Delaware, were there any obſtructions to his landing below the chevaux-de-frize, and above Bombay hook?

A. There was no obſtruction that I know of.—There were no forts below the chevaux-de-frize, nor any obſtruction, unleſs the water-guard, that lay above the chevaux-de-frize, might be deemed an obſtruction.

Q. Were there, to your knowledge, any regular force in the province of Pennſylvania at that time?

A. There was none.—I made particular enquiry of the inhabitants of Philadelphia and others:—I enquired of a gentleman who lived at Newcaſtle, and was on the ſpot.

Q. What was the diſtance between the Bite of Newcaſtle and the road leading from Elk head to Philadelphia?

A. About ſeven or eight miles.

Q. Where was Mr Waſhington's army at the time the King's fleet and army were off the Delaware?

A. They were in the Jerſeys.—I ſpeak to this from a particular enquiry from the inhabitants in Pennſylvania; and, from the beſt information I could get of Waſhington's army, they did not paſs the Delaware from Jerſey until about the 10th or 12th of Auguſt.

Q. When did the rebels paſs through Philadelphia?

A. I was informed that they paſſed through about the 23d of Auguſt.

Q. From whom had you that information?

A. I do not know it from my own knowledge, but from the general declaration of the people who were on the ſpot.

Q. Had you any communication with Sir William Howe, reſpecting his going up the Cheſapeak? and what communication?

A. After my return from Hillſborough to New York, I met on the road accidentally Lord Howe. From a converſation which paſſed between us, I ſuſpected that Sir William was going with his fleet and army round to the Cheſapeak. I foreſaw the difficulties he would meet with, and was diſtreſſed at it. Inſtead of purſuing my journey to the city, I returned to my friend's, where I had lodged the night before, Mr Foxcroft, deputy poſtmaſter-general of North America. I told him, that I apprehended Sir William Howe was going round to the Cheſapeak. I aſked him for pen, ink, and paper. I put down in writing thoſe difficulties which I thought Sir William Howe would meet with, and which he ought to be appriſed of. When finiſhed, I ſhewed them to Mr Foxcroft, and he approved of them, and I reſolved to ſend them to Sir William Howe. I carried them to Capt. Montreſor, through whom I often communicated with the General. Capt. Montreſor, on peruſal, approved them alſo, and ſaid, he would chearfully deliver them to the General. The difficulties I pointed out were in ſubſtance as follows: The diſtance of the way round from the Hook to the head of Elk; the conſtant prevalence of the ſoutherly winds along the coaſt at that ſeaſon of the year. In order to induce Sir William Howe to prefer going up the Delaware to the Cheſapeak, I mentioned, that the diſtance from Newcaſtle to Lancaſter, where I apprehended he might be going after Waſhington's magazines, was nearly about the ſame, as the diſtance from the head of the Elk;—that the country was more open, and the roads better; and that, ſuppoſing his object was the magazines at Lancaſter, his going up the Delaware would be an excellent cover to his deſigns, as the enemy would naturally conclude that Philadelphia was his object, and not thoſe magazines. Theſe, to the beſt of my recollection, were the difficulties and facts contained in the paper that I delivered to Capt. Montreſor. If I am miſtaken in any particular, it is from want of recollection, and Sir William Howe can ſet me right, as he had the paper. About eight or ten days after I had delivered the paper, Sir William Howe ſent for me by Capt. Montreſor, and aſked me, how I knew he was going to the Cheſapeak? I anſwered, I did not poſitively know it. He ſaid, I did, from the paper before him. I replied, the pa-

per

per was not poſitive, but conditional, ſuppoſing he intended to go there. He then aſked, whether my objections reſted on the difficulties of the navigation of the Cheſapeak? I replied, they did not. I was a very little while with Sir William Howe, and I don't recollect any thing elſe that paſſed.

Q. When it was known in Philadelphia, that that city was to be evacuated, what effect had it on the minds of the inhabitants?

A. The inhabitants of that city, a very few excepted, were faithful and loyal ſubjects of the crown; many of them had taken a very deciſive and active part on the behalf of the crown; a meaſure of that kind could not fail, therefore, to ſtrike them with great diſmay and diſtreſs.

Q. Did you, or any other perſon, to your knowledge, apply to the commander in chief, upon this occaſion, for advice, reſpecting the meaſures proper to be purſued for your perſonal ſafety? and what was the advice given?

A. Sir William Erſkine came down to me from Sir William Howe and Sir Henry Clinton, to give me notice, as ſuperintendent of the city, that it was to be evacuated. I ſent for the magiſtrates that were acting under me, immediately, to conſult them reſpecting our own ſafety, and that of the inhabitants, who had taken a deciſive part on behalf of the crown. In our converſation, Mr Schoemaker repeated what he had told me a few days before, that Sir William Howe had adviſed him to go over to Waſhington, and make his peace. It was natural for us to conſult together upon the conſequences of that advice, and we all reſolved not to follow it. However, we thought it neceſſary, as our ſafety was ſtill unprovided for, (our lives being attainted, and all that we had in the world confiſcated), ſtill to know what was to become of us. The magiſtrates, therefore, requeſted I would wait on Sir William Howe on the occaſion; which I accordingly did immediately; when he gave us the ſame advice. I ſtarted a difficulty reſpecting the practicability of it; upon which he adviſed us to apply to Sir Henry Clinton to procure a flag to go out for that purpoſe. I returned to the magiſtrates, and reported what had paſſed; and we then ſeriouſly debated and conſidered among ourſelves, whether we ſhould follow the advice. One of the magiſtrates did not ſay ſo much on the ſubject as the two others did, which induced me to put the queſtion ſingly, whether we ſhould follow the advice or not? I put it to the magiſtrate who had ſaid little firſt. His anſwer was immediately in the negative, and we unanimouſly agreed not to follow it. We however reſolved, before we parted, to communicate our circumſtances to Sir Henry Clinton, with the advice that was given to us, as we knew upon him, in a few days, the command of the army would devolve. I wrote a letter to Sir Henry Clinton, requeſting an interview upon a matter which highly concerned the magiſtrates and citizens of Philadelphia. Not receiving an anſwer from Sir Henry Clinton ſo ſoon as I expected, and Col. Innis, a confidential friend of Sir Henry Clinton, calling on me, I communicated the whole that I have mentioned to him, and requeſted he would ſpeak to Sir Henry Clinton on the occaſion. A good deal paſſed between us. He ſeemed alarmed that we ſhould be adviſed to go over to the enemy, and pointed out the conſequences that would attend it; and immediately offered to go to Sir Henry Clinton, and bring us an anſwer relative to our perſonal ſafety. He ſoon returned, and informed me, that what he ſhould ſay I was not to underſtand as official from Sir Henry Clinton, (he did not ſay ſo—but I underſtood, at the time, it was becauſe the command had not then devolved on Sir Henry Clinton), and informed me, that Sir Henry ſaid, he could not have granted a flag on ſuch an occaſion, had we requeſted it;—that the game was not up;—that the war was not over, but would ſtill be carried on vigorouſly; and deſired that we would not entertain a thought of going over to the enemy.

Q. If the magiſtrates of Philadelphia had gone over to the rebels, what effect would that meaſure have had in America?

A. If the magiſtrates of Philadelphia had gone over to the rebels under that advice, it would certainly have had every pernicious effect.—The people in general would have believed, what the rebels at that time induſtriouſly propagated, that the conteſt was given up, and that America was to be evacuated:—They would, or at leaſt great numbers of them would, have taken the oaths of abjuration, and allegiance to the States, and become their perfect ſubjects.

Q. Did

Q. Did you attend the army from Brunſwick to Trenton in 1776?

A. Yes.

Q. At what time did the army march from Brunſwick? and at what time did it arrive at Prince-town that day?

A. I lodged with Gen. Vaughan the evening before, and underſtood the orders were to march at four o'clock.—The army did march very early; they arrived at Prince-town about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. Where was Waſhington and his army at that time?

A. The main body of his army was at Trenton, a part at Prince-town, and I believe a few advanced nearer to Brunſwick, to obſerve the motions of the Britiſh army.

Q. Had you information which you had reaſon to believe, with regard to the time of Waſhington's leaving Prince-town that day?

A. I was informed by ſeveral of the inhabitants of Prince-town, and particularly by the gentleman with whom I lodged, that Waſhington had left it about an hour before the van of the Britiſh army arrived.

Q. At what hour the next morning did the army march from Prince-town to Trenton? and at what time did the army arrive at Trenton?

A. To the beſt of my recollection, the army marched between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Trenton about three in the afternoon.

Q. Do you know what was Gen. Waſhington's force at that time, and by what means do you know it?

A. I have ſaid before [462.], that Gen. Waſhington's force conſiſted at that time of about 3300 men. —A number of the inhabitants of Trenton made his force leſs; but Maj. Barnes, of the provincial corps, who lived in Trenton at the time, and at whoſe houſe Waſhington took up his head quarters, informed me, that by a return made to Waſhington the day before he paſſed the Delaware, his whole army, excepting Lord Sterling's brigade, amounted to 2900 men; —and Ld Sterling's brigade did not, at that time, amount to 400.

Q. Is it your opinion, that it was poſſible, or not, to have overtaken Gen. Waſhington's army before it had croſſed the Delaware?

A. I am no military man, and can ſpeak only to facts, which, as far as they go, I am ready to anſwer.—Had Sir William Howe marched from Prince-town at four o'clock in the morning as he did from Brunſwick, or at three o'clock, as he did from Philadelphia, to White Marſh, he would certainly have been at Trenton four or five hours ſooner than he was:—Waſhington's laſt boat, in which he carried over his army, had not reached the oppoſite ſhore, when the van of the Britiſh army arrived at Trenton.

Q. How far is it from Prince-town to Trenton?

A. Twelve meaſured miles. *Withdrew.*

[Mr Galloway ſays, in the letter before [457.] mentioned, that the whole of the examination by Ld G. Germain is omitted in the *View of the evidence*, &c.]

[*To be continued.*]

A Heron's Ring: An anecdote.

LOrd Orford, about ten years ago, looſed a heron, and ſet his hawks after it. The conteſt between the heron and the hawks was long, and full of ſport; but, at length, the hawks were victorious, and brought the heron to the ground, without doing him the leaſt injury. In gratitude for the diverſion which this heron had afforded his Lordſhip, he ordered a gold ring to be made, with *E. Orford*, and the date of the year, engraved upon it, and put it about the heron's leg, and gave him his liberty. Two months ago, his Lordſhip received a letter from the Imperial Ambaſſador, with the above-named ring incloſed, informing him, that he was commanded by the Emperor to acquaint his Lordſhip, that he (the Emperor) took the incloſed ring from the leg of a heron which his hawks had killed; and ſeeing his Lordſhip's name upon the ring, and obſerving the date, had ſent it to his Lordſhip by his Ambaſſador, as a great curioſity.—The ring is very little worſe, but much bruiſed and diſcoloured, and the inſcription quite perfect notwithſtanding.

A traitor rewarded and characterized.

WHen Gaveſton, who betrayed the Spaniards at Bergen-op-Zoom to Q. Eliſabeth, came to England, to give her an account of his ſucceſs, and to claim his reward, the Queen gave him a thouſand crowns; but ſaid to him at the ſame time, "Get you home, that I may know where to ſend when I want a thorough-paced villain."

The

The Juſtifying Memorial of the King of Great Britain,

In anſwer to the Expoſition [Manifeſto], &c. of the court of France. [345.]

THE ambition of a power, ever a foe to public tranquillity, hath at length obliged the King of Great Britain to employ the ſtrength which God and his people have confided to him, in a juſt and lawful war. It is in vain that France endeavours to juſtify, or rather diſguiſe, in the eyes of Europe, by her laſt manifeſto, the politics which ſeem to be dictated by pride and cunning, but which cannot be reconciled with the truth of facts, and the rights of nations. That equity, moderation, and love of peace, which have always regulated the ſteps of the King, now engage him to ſubmit the conduct of himſelf and his enemies to the judgement of a free and reſpectable tribunal, which will pronounce, without fear or flattery, the decree of Europe, to the preſent age, and to poſterity. This tribunal, compoſed of the underſtanding and diſintereſted men of all nations, will never regard profeſſions; and it is from the actions of princes that they ought to judge of the motives of their conduct, and the ſentiments of their hearts.

When the King aſcended the throne, he enjoyed the ſucceſs of his arms in the four quarters of the world. His moderation re-eſtabliſhed public tranquillity, at the ſame time that he ſupported with firmneſs the glory of his crown, and procured the moſt ſolid advantages to his people. Experience had taught him how bitter and afflicting are the fruits even of victory; and how much wars, whether happy or unſucceſsful, exhauſt a people, without aggrandizing their princes. His actions proved to the world that he knew the value of peace; and it was at leaſt to be preſumed, that that reaſon which had enlightened him to diſcern the inevitable calamities of war, and the dangerous vanity of conqueſt, inſpired him with the ſincere and unſhaken reſolution of maintaining the public repoſe, of which he was himſelf the author and guarantee. Theſe principles were the foundation of that conduct which his Majeſty held invariably for the fifteen years which followed the peace concluded at Paris in 1763; that happy æra of quiet and happineſs, whoſe memory will be preſerved for a long time, by the recollection, perhaps the regret, of the European nations. The inſtructions of the King to all his ambaſſadors were impreſſed with the marks of his character and maxims.

He recommended it to them, as the moſt important part of their duty, to liſten, with the moſt ſcrupulous attention, to the complaints and repreſentations of the powers, his neighbours or allies; to ſtifle, in the beginning, all grounds of quarrel that might embitter, or alienate the minds of men; to turn aſide the ſcourge of war, by every expedient compatible with the dignity of the ſovereign of a reſpectable nation; and to inſpire all people with a juſt confidence on the political ſyſtem of a court which deteſted war, without fearing it; which employed no other means than thoſe of reaſon and ſincerity, and which had no other object but the general tranquillity. In the midſt of this calm, the firſt ſparks of diſcord were kindled in America. The intrigues of a few bold and criminal leaders, who abuſed the credulous ſimplicity of their countrymen, inſenſibly ſeduced the greateſt part of the Engliſh colonies to raiſe the ſtandard of revolt againſt the mother-country, to which they were indebted for their exiſtence, and their happineſs. The court of Verſailles eaſily forgot the faith of treaties, the duties of allies, and the rights of ſovereigns, to endeavour to profit of circumſtances which appeared favourable to its ambitious deſigns. It did not bluſh to debaſe its dignity, by the ſecret connections it formed with rebellious ſubjects; and after having exhauſted all the ſhameful reſources of perfidy and diſſimulation, it dared to avow, in the face of Europe, (full of indignation at its conduct), the ſolemn treaty which the miniſters of the Moſt Chriſtian King had ſigned with the dark agents of the Engliſh colonies, who founded their pretended independence on nothing but the daringneſs of their revolt. The offenſive declaration which the Marquis de Noailles was ordered to make to the court of London, on the 13th of March, in the laſt year [40. 189.], authoriſed his Majeſty to repel, by force of arms, the unheard-of inſult that was offered to the honour of his crown; and the King remembered, on that important occaſion, what he owed his ſubjects and himſelf. The ſame ſpirit of impoſture and ambition continued to reign in the councils of France. Spain, who has

more than once repented having neglected her true intereſts, to follow blindly the deſtructive projects of the elder branch of the Houſe of Bourbon, was engaged to change the part of mediator, for that of enemy of Great Britain. The calamities of war are multiplied; but the court of Verſailles hath hitherto nothing to boaſt of the ſucceſs of its military operations; and Europe knows well how to rate thoſe naval victories, which exiſt no where but in the gazettes and manifeſtoes of pretended conquerors.

Since war and peace impoſe on nations duties entirely different, and even oppoſite, it is indiſpenſably neceſſary to diſtinguiſh, in reaſoning as well as in conduct, the two conditions; but in the laſt manifeſto publiſhed by France, theſe two conditions are perpetually confounded. She pretends to juſtify her conduct, in making the beſt, by turns, nay, almoſt at the ſame time, of thoſe rights which an enemy only is permitted to claim, and of thoſe maxims which regulate the obligations and procedure of national friendſhip. The fineſſe of the court of Verſailles, in blending inceſſantly two ſuppoſitions which have no connection, is the natural conſequence of a falſe and treacherous policy, which cannot bear the light of the day. The ſentiments and conduct of the King have nothing to fear from the moſt ſevere ſcrutiny; but, on the contrary, invite it, to diſtinguiſh clearly what his enemies have confounded with ſo much artifice. Juſtice alone can ſpeak, without fear, the language of reaſon and truth.

The full juſtification of his Majeſty, and the indelible condemnation of France, may be reduced to the proof of two ſimple, and almoſt ſelf-evident principles: Firſt, That a profound, permanent, and, on the part of England, a ſincere and true peace, ſubſiſted between the two nations, when France formed connections with the revolted colonies, ſecret at firſt, but afterwards public and avowed; ſecond, That according to the beſt acknowledged maxims of the rights of nations, and even according to the tenor of treaties actually ſubſiſting between the two crowns, theſe connections might be regarded as an infraction of the peace, and the public avowal of theſe connections was equivalent to a declaration of war on the part of the Moſt Chriſtian King. This is, perhaps, the firſt time that a reſpectable nation had an occaſion to prove two truths ſo inconteſtable, and the juſtice of the King's cauſe is already acknowledged by every diſintereſted and unprejudiced perſon.

"When Providence called the King to the throne, France enjoyed a moſt profound peace." Theſe are the expreſſions of the laſt manifeſto of the court of Verſailles, which eaſily remembers the ſolemn aſſurances of a ſincere friendſhip, and the moſt pacific diſpoſition which it received from his Britannic Majeſty; and which were often renewed by the intervention of ambaſſadors to the two courts, during four years, until the fatal and deciſive moment of the declaration of the Marquis de Noailles. The queſtion, then, is, to prove, That, during this happy time of general tranquillity, England concealed a ſecret war under the appearances of peace; and that her unjuſt and arbitrary procedure was carried to ſuch a pitch, as to render lawful, on the part of France, the boldeſt ſteps which are permiſſible only in a declared enemy. To attain this object, griefs clearly articulated, and ſolidly eſtabliſhed, ſhould be produced before the tribunal of Europe. This great tribunal will require formal, and, perhaps, repeated proofs of the injury, of the complaint, of a refuſal of competent ſatisfaction, and of a proteſtation of the injured party, that it held itſelf highly offended by ſuch refuſal, and that it ſhould look upon itſelf hereafter as releaſed from the duties of friendſhip, and the bonds of treaties. Thoſe nations which reſpect the ſanctity of oaths, and the advantages of peace, are the ſloweſt to catch hold of opportunities which ſeem to diſcharge them from a ſacred and ſolemn obligation; and it is but with trembling that they dare to renounce the friendſhip of powers from which they have long borne injuſtice and inſult.

But the court of Verſailles hath been either ignorant of theſe wiſe and ſalutary principles, or it hath deſpiſed them: and, inſtead of fixing the foundations of a juſt and legitimate war, it hath contented itſelf to ſpread through every page of its manifeſto, general and vague complaints, expreſſed with exaggerations in a metaphorical ſtyle. It goes above threeſcore years back to accuſe England of her want of care to ratify ſome commercial regulations, ſome articles of the treaty of Utrecht. It preſumes to reproach the King's miniſters, with uſing the language of haughtineſs and ambition, without

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condeſcending to the duty of proving imputations as unlikely as they are odious. The free ſuppoſitions of the ambition and inſincerity of the court of London, are confuſedly heaped up, as if they feared to be diſcriminated; the pretended inſults which the commerce, the flag, and the territories of France, have undergone, are inſinuated in a very obſcure manner; and at laſt there eſcapes an avowal of the engagement which the Moſt Chriſtian King had already made with Spain, "to avenge their reſpective wrongs, and put bounds to the tyrannical empire which England had uſurped, and pretended to maintain over the ſea."

It is difficult to encounter phantoms, or to anſwer cloſely and preciſely to the language of declamation. The juſt confidence of the King would doubtleſs deſire to ſubmit to the ſtricteſt examination, thoſe vague complaints, thoſe pretended wrongs, upon which the court of Verſailles has ſo prudently avoided to explain itſelf with that clearneſs and particularity which alone could ſupport its reaſons, and excuſe its conduct. During a fifteen-years peace, the intereſts of two powerful, and perhaps jealous nations, which approached in ſo many places in the Old and New World, would inevitably furniſh ſubjects of complaint and diſcuſſion, which a reciprocal moderation would always know how to ſettle, but which are but too eaſily ſharpened and impoiſoned by the real hatred, or affected ſuſpicions, of a ſecret and ambitious enemy: and the troubles of America were but too apt to multiply the hopes, the pretexts, and the unjuſt pretenſions of France. Nevertheleſs, ſuch has been the ever uniform, and ever peaceable conduct of the King and his miniſters, that it hath often ſilenced his enemies: and if it may be permitted to diſcover the true ſenſe of theſe indefinite and equivocal accuſations, whoſe ſtudied obſcurity betrays the features of ſhame and artifice; if it may be permitted to conteſt objects which have no exiſtence; it may be affirmed, with the boldneſs of truth, that ſeveral of theſe pretended injuries are announced, for the firſt time, in a declaration of war, without having been propoſed to the court of London, at a time when they might have been conſidered with the ſerious and favourable attention of friendſhip. In reſpect to thoſe complaints which the ambaſſadors of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty have communicated from time to time to the King's miniſters, it would be eaſy to give, or rather to repeat, ſatisfactory anſwers, which would demonſtrate, to the eyes of France herſelf, the King's moderation, his love of juſtice, and the ſincerity of his diſpoſition to preſerve the general tranquillity of Europe. Thoſe complaints, which the court of Verſailles may diſpenſe with recollecting, were very rarely founded in truth and reaſon; and it was moſt generally found, that thoſe perſons in Europe, America, or on the ſeas, from whom an ill-founded and ſuſpected intelligence was derived, had not been afraid to abuſe the confidence of France, the better to ſerve her ſecret intentions.

If ſome facts which France enhanced as the ground of her complaints, were built on a leſs brittle foundation, the King's miniſters cleared them up without delay, by a moſt clear and entire juſtification of the motives and rights of their ſovereign, who might puniſh a contraband trade on his coaſt, without wounding the public repoſe; and to whom the law of nations gave a lawful right to ſeize all veſſels which carried arms or warlike ſtores to his enemies, or his rebellious ſubjects. The courts of juſtice were always open to individuals of all nations; and thoſe muſt be very ignorant of the Britiſh conſtitution, who ſuppoſe that the royal authority was capable to ſhut out the means of an appeal. In the vaſt and extended theatre of the operations of a naval war, the moſt active vigilance, and the moſt ſteady authority, are unable to diſcover or ſuppreſs every diſorder; but every time that the court of Verſailles was able to eſtabliſh the truth of any real injuries that its ſubjects had ſuſtained, without the knowledge or approbation of the King, his Majeſty gave the moſt ſpeedy and effectual orders to ſtop an abuſe, which injured his own dignity, as well as the intereſts of his neighbours, who had been involved in the calamities of war. The object and importance of this war will ſuffice to ſhow to all Europe, on what principles the political proceedings of England ought to be regulated. Is it likely, that whilſt England employed her forces to bring the revolted colonies of America back to their duty, ſhe ſhould have choſen that moment to irritate the moſt reſpectable powers of Europe by the injuſtice and violence of her conduct?

Equity hath always governed the ſentiments and conduct of the King; but on this important occaſion, his very prudence is a warrant for his ſecurity and moderation.

But to eſtabliſh clearly the pacific ſyſtem that ſubſiſted between the two nations, nothing more is wanting than to appeal to the very teſtimony of the court of Verſailles. At the very time in which it doth not bluſh to place all theſe pretended infractions of the public peace, which would have engaged a prince leſs ſparing of his ſubjects blood, to make without heſitation repriſals, and to repel inſult by force of arms, the miniſter of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſpoke the language of confidence and friendſhip. Inſtead of denouncing any deſign of vengeance with that haughty tone which at leaſt ſpares injuſtice from the reproaches of perfidy and diſſimulation, the court of Verſailles concealed the moſt treacherous conduct under the ſmootheſt profeſſions. But thoſe very profeſſions ſerve, at preſent, to belie its declaration, and to call to mind thoſe ſentiments which ought to have regulated its conduct. If the court of Verſailles is unwilling to be accuſed of a diſſimulation unworthy of its grandeur, it will be forced to acknowledge, that, till the moment that it dictated to the Marquis de Noailles that declaration which has been received as the ſignal of war, it did not know any grounds of complaints, ſufficiently real, or ſufficiently important, to authoriſe a violation of the obligations of peace, and the faith of treaties, to which it had ſworn in the face of heaven and earth; and to diſengage from that amity, of which, to the laſt moment, it had repeated the moſt ſolemn and lively aſſurances.

When an adverſary is incapable of juſtifying his violence in the public opinion, or even in his own eyes, by the injuries which he pretends to have received, he has recourſe to the chimerical danger to which his patience might have been expoſed; and in the place of ſolid facts, of which he is totally unprovided, he endeavours to ſubſtitute a vain picture, which hath exiſtence only in his own imagination, perhaps in his own heart. The miniſters of the Moſt Chriſtian King, who ſeem to have felt the weakneſs of the means they were forced to employ, yet make impotent efforts to ſupport thoſe means by the moſt odious and unaccountable ſuſpicions: "The court of London made preparations in its ports, and armaments, which could not have America for their object. Their intention was, conſequently, too well determined for the King to miſtake them; and from thence it became his duty to make ſuch diſpoſitions as were capable of preventing the evil deſigns of his enemy, &c. — In this ſtate of affairs, the King found he had not a moment to loſe." — This is the language of France; now we will ſhow that of Truth.

During the diſputes that had ariſen between Great Britain and her colonies, the court of Verſailles applied itſelf, with the moſt lively and determined ardor, to the augmentation of her marine. The King did not "pretend to reign as a tyrant of the ſeas;" but he knows, that at all times maritime forces have conſtituted the glory and ſafety of his dominions; and that they have often protected the liberty of Europe, againſt that ambitious ſtate which hath ſo long laboured to ſubdue it.

A ſenſe of his dignity, and a juſt knowledge of his duty and his intereſts, engaged his Majeſty to watch, with an attentive eye, over the proceedings of France, whoſe dangerous policy, without a motive, and without an enemy, precipitated the building and arming of ſhips in all her ports; and which employed a conſiderable part of her revenues in the expence of thoſe military preparations, the neceſſity or object of which it was impoſſible to declare. In that conjuncture the King could not avoid following the counſel of his prudence, and the example of his neighbours. The ſucceſſive augmentation of their marine ſerved as a rule for his; and, without wounding the reſpect that he owed to friendly powers, his Majeſty declared publicly to his parliament [39. 606.], that England ſhould be in a reſpectable ſtate of defence. The naval force which he had ſo carefully ſtrengthened, was deſigned only to maintain the general tranquillity of Europe; and whilſt the dictates of his own conſcience diſpoſed the King to give credit to the profeſſions of the court of Verſailles, he prepared to have nothing to fear from the perfidious deſigns of its ambition. France now dares to ſuppoſe that the King, "inſtead of confining himſelf within the limits of a lawful defence, gave himſelf up to a hope of conqueſt; and that the reconciliation of G. Britain with her colonies, announced, on

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her part, a fixed project of re-allying them with her crown, to arm them againſt France." Since, then, that the court of Verſailles cannot excuſe its procedure, but in favour of a ſuppoſition deſtitute of truth and likelihood, the King hath a right to call upon that court, in the face of Europe, to produce a proof of an aſſertion as odious as bold; and to develope thoſe public operations, or ſecret intrigues, that can authoriſe the ſuſpicions of France, that Great Britain, after a long and painful diſpute, offered peace to her ſubjects, with no other deſign than to undertake a freſh war againſt a reſpectable power, with which ſhe had preſerved all the appearances of friendſhip.

After having faithfully expoſed the frivolous motives and pretended wrongs of France, we can reflect, with a certainty juſtified by reaſon and by fact, on the firſt propoſition, ſo ſimple, and ſo important, That a peace ſubſiſted between the two nations; and that France was bound by every obligation of friendſhip and treaty to the King, who had never failed in his legitimate engagements.

The firſt article of the treaty ſigned at Paris the 10th of February 1763, between their Britannic, Moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Moſt Faithful Majeſties, confirms, in the moſt preciſe and ſolemn manner, the obligations which natural juſtice impoſes on all nations which are in mutual friendſhip; but theſe obligations are ſpecified and ſtipulated in that treaty by expreſſions as lively as they are juſt. After having compriſed, in a general form, all the ſtates and ſubjects of the High Contracting Powers, they declared their reſolution, "not only never to permit any hoſtilities by land or ſea, but even to procure reciprocally, on every occaſion, all that can contribute to their mutual glory, intereſts, or advantages, without giving any ſuccour or protection, directly or indirectly, to thoſe who would do any prejudice to one or other of the High Contracting Parties [25. 134.]." Such was the ſacred engagement which France contracted with Great Britain; and it cannot be diſguiſed, that ſuch a promiſe ought to bind with greater ſtrength and energy againſt the domeſtic rebels, than the foreign enemies of the two crowns. The revolt of the Americans put the fidelity of the court of Verſailles to a proof; and, notwithſtanding the frequent examples that Europe hath already ſeen of its little regard to the faith of treaties, its conduct in theſe circumſtances aſtoniſhed and enraged every nation which was not blindly devoted to the intereſts, and even to the caprices of France. If France had intended to fulfil her duty, it was impoſſible for her to have miſtaken it: the ſpirit, as well as the letter, of the treaty of Paris, impoſed on her an obligation to bar her ports againſt the American veſſels; to forbid her ſubjects to have any commerce with that rebellious people; and not to afford either ſuccour or protection to the domeſtic enemies of a crown with which ſhe had ſworn a ſincere and inviolable friendſhip. But experience had too well enlightened the King in regard to the political ſyſtem of his ancient adverſaries, to ſuffer him to hope that they would conform exactly to thoſe juſt and reaſonable principles which would have aſſured a general tranquillity.

As ſoon as the revolted colonies had completed their criminal enterpriſe, by an open declaration of their pretended independence, they thought to form ſecret connections with the powers who were the leaſt favourable to the intereſts of their mother-country; and to draw from Europe thoſe military aids, without which it would have been impoſſible for them to have ſupported the war they had undertaken. Their agents endeavoured to penetrate into, and ſettle in the different ſtates of Europe; but it was only in France that they found an aſylum, hopes, and aſſiſtance. It is beneath the King's dignity to enquire after the æra, or the nature of the correſpondence, that they had the addreſs to contract with the miniſters of the court of Verſailles, and of which the public effects were ſoon viſible in the general liberty, or rather the unbounded licence, of an illegitimate commerce. It is well known, that the vigilance of the laws cannot always prevent artful illicit traders, who appear under a thouſand different forms, and whoſe avidity for gain makes them brave every danger, and elude every precaution: but the conduct of the French merchants, who furniſhed America not only with uſeful and neceſſary merchandiſe, but even with ſaltpetre, gunpowder, ammunition, arms, and artillery, loudly declared, that they were aſſured, not only of impunity, but even of the protection and favour of the miniſters of the court of Verſailles.

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An enterpriſe ſo vain, and ſo difficult, as that of hiding from the eyes of Great Britain, and of all Europe, the proceedings of a commercial company, aſſociated for furniſhing the Americans with whatever could nouriſh and maintain the fire of revolt, was not attempted. The informed public named the chief of the enterpriſe, whoſe houſe was eſtabliſhed at Paris; his correſpondents at Dunkirk, Nantes, and Bourdeaux, were equally known. The immenſe magazines which they formed, and which they replenished every day, were laden in ſhips that they built or bought, and they ſcarcely diſſembled their object, or the place of their deſtination. Theſe veſſels commonly took falſe clearances for the French iſlands in America; but the commodities which compoſed their cargoes were ſufficient, before the time of their ſailing, to diſcover the fraud, and the artifice. Theſe ſuſpicions were quickly confirmed by the courſe they held; and at the end of a few weeks, it was not ſurpriſing to hear they had fallen into the hands of the King's officers cruiſing in the American ſeas, who took them even within ſight of the coaſts of the revolted colonies. This vigilance was but too well juſtified by the conduct of thoſe who had the luck or cunning to eſcape it; ſince they approached America only to deliver to the rebels the arms and ammunition which they had taken on board for their ſervice. The marks of theſe facts, which could be conſidered only as manifeſt breaches of the faith of treaties, multiplied continually; and the diligence of the King's ambaſſador to communicate his complaints and proofs to the court of Verſailles, did not leave it the ſhameful and humiliating reſource of appearing ignorant of what was carried on, and daily repeated, in the very heart of its country. He pointed out the names, number, and quality, of the ſhips that the commercial agents of America had fitted in the ports of France, to carry to the rebels arms, warlike ſtores, and even French officers, who had engaged in the ſervice of the revolted colonies. The dates, places, and perſons, were always ſpecified, with a preciſion that afforded the miniſters of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the greateſt facility of being aſſured of the truth of theſe reports, and of ſtopping in time the progreſs of theſe illicit arrangements.

Amongſt a crowd of examples which accuſe the court of Verſailles of want of attention to fulfil the conditions of peace, or rather its conſtant attention to nouriſh war and diſcord, it is impoſſible to enumerate them all; it is very difficult to ſelect the moſt ſtriking objects.—Nine large ſhips, fitted out and freighted by the Sieur de Beaumarchais, and his partners, in the month of January 1777, are not confounded with the Amphitrite, who carried, about the ſame time, a great quantity of ammunition, and thirty French officers, who paſſed with impunity into the ſervice of the rebels. Every month, almoſt every day, furniſhed new ſubjects of complaint; and a ſhort memorial that Viſcount Stormont, the King's ambaſſador, communicated to the Count de Vergennes in the month of November in the ſame year, will give a juſt, but very imperfect idea of the wrongs which Great Britain had ſo often ſuſtained.—"There is a ſixty-gun ſhip at Rochfort, and an Eaſt-India ſhip, pierced for ſixty guns, at L'Orient. Theſe two ſhips are deſtined for the ſervice of the rebels. They are laden with different merchandiſe, and freighted by Meſſ. Chaumont, Holken, and Sabatier.—The ſhip L'Heureux, ſailed from Marſeilles the 26th of September, under another name: ſhe goes ſtrait to New Hampſhire, though it is pretended ſhe is bound to the French iſlands. They have been permitted to take on board 3000 muſquets, and 2500 pounds of ſulphur; a merchandiſe as neceſſary to the Americans, as uſeleſs to the iſlands. This ſhip is commanded by M. Lundi, a French officer of diſtinction, formerly Lieutenant to M. de Bougainville.—L'Hippopotame, belonging to the Sieur Beaumarchais, will have on board 4000 muſquets, and many warlike ſtores, for the uſe of the rebels.—There are about fifty French ſhips laden with ammunition for the uſe of the rebels, preparing to ſail to North America. They will go from Nantz, L'Orient, St Malo, Havre, Bourdeaux, Bayonne, and other different ports.—Theſe are the names of ſome of the perſons principally intereſted: M. Chaumont, M. Menton, and his partners, &c. &c. &c."

In this kingdom, where the will of the prince meets with no obſtacle, ſuccours ſo conſiderable, ſo public, ſo long ſupported, in fine, ſo neceſſary to maintain the war in America, ſhow clearly enough the ſecret intentions of the Moſt Chriſtian

ſtian King's miniſters. But they ſtill carried farther their forgetfulneſs, or contempt, of the moſt ſolemn engagements; and it was not without their permiſſion that an underhand and dangerous war iſſued from the ports of France, under the deceitful maſk of peace, and the pretended flag of the American colonies. The favourable reception that their agents found with the miniſters of the court of Verſailles, quickly encouraged them to form and execute the audacious project of eſtabliſhing a place of arms in the country which had ſerved them for an aſylum. They had brought with them, or knew how to fabricate, letters of marque, in the name of the American Congreſs, who had had the impudence to uſurp all the rights of ſovereignty. The partnerſhips, whoſe intereſted views eaſily embarked in all their deſigns, fitted out ſhips that they had either built or purchaſed. They armed them to cruiſe in the European ſeas, nay even on the coaſts of Great Britain. To ſave appearances, the captains of theſe corſairs hoiſted the pretended American flag; but their crews were always compoſed of a great number of Frenchmen, who entered, with impunity, under the very eyes of their governors, and the officers of the maritime provinces. A numerous ſwarm of theſe corſairs, animated by a ſpirit of rapine, ſailed from the ports of France; and after cruiſing in the Britiſh ſeas, re-entered or took ſhelter in the ſame ports. Thither they brought their prizes; and under a rude, weak artifice, which they ſometimes vouchſafed to employ, the prizes were ſold publicly, and commodiouſly enough, in the ſight of the royal officers, always diſpoſed to protect the commerce of thoſe traders, who violated the laws, to conform to the intentions of the French miniſtry. The corſairs enriched themſelves with the ſpoils of the King's ſubjects; and after having profited of a full liberty to repair their loſſes, provide for their wants, and procure all warlike ſtores, gunpowder, cannon, and rigging, which might ſerve for new enterpriſes, they departed freely from the ſame ports to make new cruiſes. The hiſtory of the Repriſal privateer may be cited from a crowd of examples, to ſet the unjuſt, but ſcarcely artificial, conduct of the court of Verſailles in a clear light. This ſhip, which had brought Mr Franklin, agent of the revolted colonies, to Europe, was received, with two prizes ſhe had taken in her paſſage. She remained in the port of Nantes as long as ſhe thought convenient; put twice to ſea to plunder the King's ſubjects, and came quietly into L'Orient with the new prizes ſhe had made. Notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt repreſentation of the King's ambaſſador, notwithſtanding the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of the French miniſters, the captain of that corſair was permitted to ſtay at L'Orient as long it as was neceſſary to refit his ſhip, to provide fifty barrels of gunpowder, and to receive on board as many French ſeamen as choſe to engage with him. Furniſhed with theſe reinforcements, the Repriſal ſailed a third time from the ports of their new allies, and preſently formed a little ſquadron of pirates, by the concerted junction of the Lexington and the Dolphin, two privateers; the firſt of which had already carried more than one prize into the river of Bourdeaux; and the other, fitted out at Nantes, and manned entirely by Frenchmen, had nothing American but the name and the commander. Theſe three ſhips, which ſo publicly enjoyed the protection of the court of Verſailles, in a ſhort time afterwards took fifteen Engliſh ſhips, the greateſt part of which were brought into the ports of France, and ſecretly ſold. Such facts, which it would be eaſy to multiply, ſtand in ſtead of reaſonings and reproaches. The faith of treaties cannot avoid being called upon, on this occaſion; and it is not neceſſary to ſhow, that an allied, or even a neutral power, can never permit war without violating peace. The principle of the law of nations, will, doubtleſs, refuſe to the ambaſſador of the moſt reſpectable power, that privilege of arming privateers, which the court of Verſailles granted underhand, in the very boſom of France, to the agents of rebels.

In the French iſlands the public tranquillity was violated in a manner yet more audacious; and, notwithſtanding the change of the Governor, the ports of Martinico ſerved always as a ſhelter to corſairs who cruiſed under American colours, but manned by Frenchmen. Mr Bingham, agent for the rebels, who enjoyed the favour and confidence of two ſucceſſive governors of Martinico, directed the arming of thoſe privateers, and the public ſale of their prizes. Two merchant-ſhips, the Lancaſhire Hero, and

and the Iriſh Gimblet, which were taken by the Revenge, aſſures, that out of her crew, conſiſting of 125 men, there were but two Americans; and that the owner, who at the ſame time was proprietor of eleven other privateers, acknowledged himſelf to be an inhabitant of Martinico; where he was looked upon as the favourite, and ſecret agent, of the governor himſelf.

In the midſt of all theſe acts of hoſtility, (which it is impoſſible to call by any other name), the court of Verſailles continued always to ſpeak the language of peace and amity, and its miniſters exhauſted all the ſources of artifice and diſſimulation, to lull the juſt complaints of Great Britain, to deceive her juſt ſuſpicions, and to ſtop the effects of her juſt reſentment. From the firſt æra of the American troubles, to the moment of the declaration of war by the Marquis de Noailles, the miniſters of the Moſt Chriſtian King never ceaſed to renew the ſtrongeſt and moſt expreſſive proteſtations of their pacific diſpoſitions; and however the common conduct of the court of Verſailles was adapted to inſpire a juſt doubt, yet his Majeſty's juſt heart furniſhed him with powerful motives to believe, that France had at length adopted a ſyſtem of moderation and peace, which would perpetuate the ſolid and reciprocal happineſs of the two nations. The miniſters of the court of Verſailles endeavoured to excuſe the arrival, and reſidence, of the rebels agent, by the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that he found only a ſimple aſylum in France, without either diſtinction or encouragement.

The freedom of commerce, and the thirſt of gain, ſerve ſometimes as pretexts to cover the illegitimate deſigns of the ſubjects of France; and at the time when they vainly alledged the impotence of the laws to prevent abuſes which neighbouring ſtates know ſo well how to ſuppreſs, they condemned, with every appearance of ſincerity, the tranſportation of arms and ammunition, which ſhe permitted with impunity, for the ſervice of the rebels. To the firſt repreſentation of the King's ambaſſador, upon the ſubject of the privateers which were fitted out in the ports of France under American colours, the miniſters of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty replied with expreſſions of ſurpriſe and indignation, and by a poſitive declaration, that attempts ſo contrary to the faith of treaties, and the public tranquillity, ſhould never be ſuffered. The train of events, of which a ſmall number hath been ſhewn, ſoon manifeſted the inconſiſtency, or rather the falſehood, of the court of Verſailles; and the King's ambaſſador was ordered to repreſent to the French miniſters, the ſerious, but inevitable conſequences of their policy. He fulfilled his commiſſion with all the conſideration due to a reſpectable power, the preſervation of whoſe friendſhip was deſired, but with a firmneſs worthy of a ſovereign, and a nation, little accuſtomed, either to do, or to ſuffer injuſtice. The court of Verſailles was called upon to explain its conduct, and its intentions, without delay or evaſion: and the King propoſed to it the alternative of peace or war. France choſe peace; but it was only in order to wound her enemies more ſurely and ſecretly, without having any thing to dread from her juſtice. She ſeverely condemned thoſe ſuccours and thoſe armaments that the principles of public equity would not permit her to juſtify. She declared to the King's ambaſſador, that ſhe was reſolved to baniſh the American corſairs immediately from all the ports of France, never to return again; and that ſhe would take, in future, the moſt rigorous precautions, to prevent the ſale of prizes taken from the ſubjects of Great Britain. The orders given to that effect, aſtoniſhed the partiſans of the rebels, and ſeemed to check the progreſs of the evil. But ſubjects of complaint ſprung up again daily; and the manner in which theſe orders were firſt eluded, then violated, and at length entirely forgotten, by the merchants, privateers, nay, even by the royal officers, were not excuſable by the proteſtations of friendſhip with which the court of Verſailles accompanied thoſe infractions of peace, until the very moment that the treaty of alliance which it had ſigned with the agents of the revolted American colonies, was announced by the French ambaſſador in London.

If a foreign enemy, acknowledged among the powers of Europe, had conquered the King's American dominions; and if France had confirmed, by a ſolemn treaty, an act of violence, that had plundered, in the midſt of a profound peace, a reſpectable neighbour of whom ſhe ſtyled herſelf the friend and ally, all Europe would ſtand up againſt the injuſtice of a conduct which ſhamefully violated

olated all that is moſt ſacred amongſt men. The firſt diſcovery, the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of two hundred years, and the conſent of all nations, were ſufficient to aſcertain the rights of Great Britain over the lands of North America, and its ſovereignty over the people that had ſettled there, with the permiſſion, and under the government, of the King's predeceſſors. If even this people had dared to ſhake off the yoke of authority, or rather of the laws; if they had uſurped the provinces and prerogatives of their ſovereign; and if they had fought the alliance of ſtrangers to ſupport their pretended independence; thoſe ſtrangers could not accept their alliance, ratify their uſurpations, and acknowledge their independence, without ſuppoſing, that revolt hath more extenſive rights than thoſe of war; and without granting to rebellious ſubjects a lawful title to conqueſt, which they could not have made but in contempt of both law and juſtice. The ſecret enemies of peace, of Great Britain, and perhaps of France herſelf, had nevertheleſs the criminal dexterity to perſuade his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that he could, without violating the faith of treaties, publicly declare, that he received the revolted ſubjects of a king, his neighbour and ally, into the number of his allies. The profeſſions of friendſhip which accompanied that declaration which the Marquis de Noailles was ordered to make to the court of London, only ſerved to aggravate the injury by inſult; and it was reſerved for France to boaſt of pacific diſpoſitions, in the very inſtant that her ambition inſtigated her to execute and avow an act of perfidy, unexampled in the hiſtory of nations. Yet ſuch is the language which the court of Verſailles dares allow itſelf to uſe: "Yet it would be wrong to believe that the acknowledgement that the King has made of the independence of the Thirteen United States of North America, is what has enraged the King of England: that prince is, without doubt, not ignorant of all the examples of the like kind that the Britiſh annals, even thoſe of his own reign, do furniſh."— But theſe pretended examples do not exiſt.—The King never acknowledged the independence of a people who had ſhaken off the yoke of their lawful prince. It is doubtleſs very afflicting, that the miniſters of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty have cheated the piety of their ſovereign, to cover, with ſo reſpectable a name, aſſertions without either foundation or likelihood, which are contradicted by the memory of all Europe.

At the commencement of the diſputes which aroſe between Great Britain and her colonies, the court of Verſailles declared, that it did not pretend to be a judge of the quarrel; and its ignorance of the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, as well as of the privileges and obligations of the colonies, ought to have engaged it to perſiſt always in ſuch a wiſe and modeſt declaration. That would have ſpared it the ſhame of tranſcribing the manifeſtoes of the American Congreſs, and of pronouncing now, "That the proceedings of the court of London had compelled its ancient colonies to have recourſe to arms for the maintenance of their rights, their privileges, and their liberty."— Theſe vain pretences have been already refuted in the moſt convincing manner, and the rights of Great Britain over that revolted people, her benefactions, and her long patience, have been already proved by reaſon and by facts [38. 26, 706.]. It is ſufficient here to remark, that France cannot take any advantage of the injuſtice with which ſhe reproaches the court of London, without introducing into the juriſprudence of Europe, maxims, as new as they are dangerous; without ſuppoſing that any diſputes which may ariſe in the boſom of a ſovereign independent ſtate, are ſubmitted to the juriſdiction of a foreign prince; and that that prince can ſummons before his tribunal, his allies, and their revolted ſubjects, to juſtify the conduct of a people who have ridded themſelves of the duties of lawful obedience. The miniſters of the Moſt Chriſtian King may, perhaps, one day perceive, that ambition hath made them forget the rights of every ſovereign. The approbation that the court of Verſailles hath given to the revolt of the Engliſh colonies, will not permit it to blame an inſurrection of its own* ſubjects in the New World, or thoſe of Spain, who may have more cogent motives to follow the ſame example, if they were not averted from it by a ſight of the calamities in which theſe wretched colonies have plunged themſelves.

* [An argument urged [40. 463.] by one of our correſpondents.]

But France herſelf appears to feel the weakneſs, the danger, and the indecency of theſe pretenſions; when, in the declaration of the Marquis de Noailles, as well as in her laſt manifeſto, ſhe quits her hold on the right of independence: ſhe is content to maintain, that the revolted colonies enjoy, in fact, that independence they have beſtowed on themſelves; that even England herſelf in ſome ſort acknowledges it, in ſuffering acts of ſovereignty to ſubſiſt; and that therefore France, without any violation of peace, might conclude a treaty of friendſhip and commerce with the United States of North America.—Let us ſee in what manner Great Britain had acknowledged that independence, equally imaginary in right, as in fact. Two years had not yet elapſed from the day in which the rebels declared their criminal reſolution of ſhaking off the yoke of their mother-country, and that time had been occupied by the events of a bloody and obſtinate war. Succeſs had hung in ſuſpenſe, but the King's army, which poſſeſſed the moſt important maritime towns, continued always to menace the interior provinces. The Engliſh flag reigned over all the American ſeas, and the re-eſtabliſhment of a lawful dependence was fixed as the indiſpenſable condition of the peace with Great Britain offered to her revolted ſubjects, whoſe rights, privileges, nay even whoſe prejudices, ſhe reſpected. The court of Verſailles, which announced, with ſo much openneſs and ſimplicity, the treaty ſigned with the pretended States of America, which it found in an independent ſituation, had alone contributed, by its clandeſtine ſuccours, to foment the fire of revolt; and it was the dread of peace that engaged France to employ the rumour of that alliance, as the moſt effectual means, to enflame the minds of the people, who began already to open their eyes upon the unfortunate conſequences of the revolt, the tyranny of their new leaders, and the paternal diſpoſition of their lawful ſovereign.

Under ſuch circumſtances it is impoſſible, without inſulting in too groſs a manner both truth and reaſon, to deny, that the declaration of the Marquis de Noailles, of the 13th of March 1778, ought to be received as a true declaration of war on the part of the Moſt Chriſtian King; and the aſſurances, "that he had taken eventual meaſures, in concert with the United States of America, to maintain a freedom of commerce," which had ſo often excited the juſt complaints of Great Britain, authoriſed the King, from that moment to rank France in the number of his enemies. The court of Verſailles could not avoid acknowledging, that the King of England, after having "recalled his ambaſſador, denounced to his parliament the meaſures taken by his Majeſty as an act of hoſtility, as a formal and premeditated aggreſſion." Such was, indeed, the declaration which both honour and juſtice demanded from the King, and which he communicated, without delay, to the miniſters of the different courts of Europe, to juſtify beforehand the effects of a lawful reſentment. From thence it is uſeleſs to ſeek for orders that were ſent to the Eaſt Indies, to remark the preciſe day when the fleets of England or France quitted their reſpective ports, or to ſcrutinize into the circumſtances of the action with the Belle Poule, and the taking two other frigates, which were actually carried off in ſight of the coaſts of France. Hence the reproach made to the King of having ſo long ſuſpended a formal declaration of war, vaniſhes of itſelf. Theſe declarations are only the meaſures that nations have reciprocally agreed on, to avoid treachery and ſurpriſe; but the ceremonies which announce the terrible exchange of peace for war, the heralds declarations and manifeſtoes, are not always neceſſary, are not always alike. The declaration of the Marquis de Noailles was a ſignal of the public infraction of the peace. The King directly proclaimed to all nations, that he accepted the war which France offered; the laſt proceedings of his Majeſty were rather the offspring of his prudence, than his juſtice, and Europe may now judge if the court of London wanted means to "juſtify a declaration of war, and if ſhe did not dare to accuſe France, publicly, of being the aggreſſor."

Since the alliance of France with the revolted colonies of America was a manifeſt breach of the peace, and a lawful motive of war, the court of Verſailles might naturally have expected, that on the firſt propoſal for an accommodation of the two crowns, the King would inſiſt on a juſt ſatisfaction on ſo important an object; and that France ſhould renounce thoſe connections which had

compelled

compelled his Majeſty to take arms. The affected ſurpriſe that the miniſters of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhow at preſent at the ſtedfaſtneſs of the court of London, is agreeable enough to the pride that dictated conditions of peace which the greateſt ſucceſs could have ſcarcely juſtified; and the propoſition which they ventured to make, to engage the King to withdraw his troops from America, and to acknowledge the independence of his revolted ſubjects, could not but excite his Majeſty's aſtoniſhment and indignation. The little opening which the court of Verſailles found to ſuch a vain hope, obliged it ſoon to turn in another manner. It propoſed, by the intermediation of the court of Madrid, a ſcheme of accommodation leſs offenſive, perhaps, in form, but inadmiſſible in its foundation. The Catholic King, with the conſent of France, communicated to the King's miniſters a propoſal for a truce of many years, or a general and indeterminate ſuſpenſion of all hoſtilities, during which the revolted colonies, the pretended United States of North America, ſhould be treated as independent in fact. The moſt trifling reflection would be ſufficient to unveil the artifice of this inſidious ſcheme, and juſtify the King's refuſal to the eyes of Europe. Truces for years, and ceſſations of arms between ſovereigns who are at war, but acknowledge each other, are mild and ſalutary means to ſmooth the difficulties which oppoſe the entire concluſion of a peace, which may be referred to a more favourable moment, without diſgrace or danger. But in the domeſtic quarrel of Great Britain and her colonies, the ſovereignty itſelf, the independence both in right and in fact, is the object of diſpute. And the King's dignity will not permit him to accept of thoſe propoſals, which, from the very beginning of a negotiation, grant all that can ſatisfy the ambition of the rebellious Americans, whilſt they exacted from his Majeſty, without any ſtipulation in his favour, that he ſhould deſiſt, for a long or indefinite term, from his moſt lawful pretenſions. It is true, the court of Verſailles vouchſafed to conſent, that the court of London might treat with the Congreſs, either directly, or by the intervention of the King of Spain. His Majeſty, certainly, will not ſo much demean himſelf as to complain of that inſolence, which ſeems to grant him, as a favour, the permiſſion of treating directly with his rebellious ſubjects. But if the Americans themſelves are not blinded by paſſion and prejudice, they will ſee clearly in the conduct of France, that their new allies will ſoon become their tyrants, and that that pretended independence, purchaſed at the price of ſo much miſery and blood, will be ſoon ſubjected to the deſpotic will of a foreign court.

If France could verify that eagerneſs which ſhe attributes to the court of London to ſeek the mediation of Spain, a like eagerneſs would ſerve to prove the King's juſt confidence in the goodneſs of his cauſe, and his eſteem for a generous nation which hath always deſpiſed fraud and perfidy. But the court of London is obliged to own, that the mediation was offered to it by the miniſters of the Catholic King; and it claims no other merit, than that of having ſhown, on all occaſions, a lively and ſincere inclination to deliver its ſubjects, nay even its enemies, from the ſcourge of war. The conduct of the court of Madrid, during that negotiation, ſoon ſhewed the King, that a mediator who forgets his own deareſt intereſts, to give himſelf up to the ambition, or reſentment, of a foreign power, muſt be incapable of propoſing a ſafe or honourable accommodation. Experience confirmed theſe ſuſpicions; the unjuſt and inadmiſſible ſcheme juſt mentioned, was the ſole fruit of this mediation. In the ſame inſtant that the miniſters of the Catholic King offered, with the moſt diſintereſted profeſſions, his capital, his good offices, his guaranty, to facilitate the concluſion of the treaty, they ſuffered to appear from the bottom of obſcurity new ſubjects for diſcuſſion, particularly relative to Spain, but upon which they always refuſed to explain themſelves. His Majeſty's refuſal to accede to the *ultimatum* of the court of Madrid, was accompanied with all convenient precaution and reſpect; and unleſs that court will arrogate to itſelf a right to dictate conditions of peace to an independent and reſpectable neighbour, there was nothing paſſed in that conjuncture, which ought to have altered the harmony of the two crowns. But the offenſive meaſures of Spain, which ſhe could never clothe with the faireſt appearances of equity, will ſoon ſhow that ſhe had already taken her reſolutions; and that theſe reſolutions had been inſtigated by the French miniſtry,

who had only retarded the declaration of the court of Madrid, from the hope of giving a mortal blow to the honour and intereſts of Great Britain under the maſk of friendſhip.

Such are the unjuſt and ambitious enemies, who have deſpiſed the faith of treaties, to violate the public tranquillity, and againſt whom the King now defends the rights of his crown and people. The event is yet in the hands of the Almighty; but his Majeſty, who relies upon the divine protection, with a firm but humble aſſurance, is perſuaded, that the wiſhes of Europe will ſupport the juſtice of his cauſe, and applaud the ſucceſs of his arms, which have no other object than to eſtabliſh the repoſe of nations on a ſolid and unſhaken baſis.

The opinion of Lord MANSFIELD, relative to PATENTS in general, and to Dr James's in particular.

Taken from a pamphlet, intitled, *Reply to Obſervations on two trials at law, reſpecting Meſſ. Adams' new-invented Stucco.*

—— The third point is, Whether the ſpecification is ſuch as inſtructs others to make it. For the condition of giving the encouragement is this, That you muſt ſpecify upon record your invention in ſuch a way as ſhall teach an artiſt, when your term is out, to make it, and to make it as well as you, by your directions; for then, at the end of the term, the public have the benefit of it. The inventor has the benefit during the term, and the public have the benefit after. But if, as Dr James did with his powders, the ſpecification of the compoſition gives no proportion, there is an end of his patent, and, when he is dead, no body is a bit the wiſer. The materials were all old; antimony is old, and all the other ingredients. If no proportion is ſpecified, you are not, I ſay, a bit the wiſer: and therefore I have determined, in ſeveral caſes here, the ſpecification muſt ſtate, where there is a compoſition, the proportions; ſo that any other artiſt may be able to make it, and it muſt be a leſſon and direction to him by which to make it: if the invention be of another ſort, to be done by mechaniſm, they muſt deſcribe it in a way that an artiſt muſt be able to do it.

PARLIAMENT. [484.]

ON the 17th of February, Sir William Howe ſtood up, and ſaid, that imputations had been thrown on himſelf, and his brother, for not terminating the American war laſt campaign; the very contrary of which he would venture to ſay would appear when an inquiry was inſtituted. For this purpoſe he had a motion to make. It would appear whether the fault lay in the commanders of his Majeſty's fleets and armies, or in the miniſters of ſtate. Whoever it was that deſerved cenſure, he hoped would meet with it. He ſhould therefore move, "That copies be laid before the Houſe of all letters that paſſed between Sir William Howe and Lord George Germain, ſince the 6th of Auguſt 1775 to the 16th of November 1778."

Lord Howe wiſhed to retire from all public men and public meaſures, but he wiſhed at the ſame time to do it with honour. The King had been graciouſly pleaſed to honour the General [Sir William Howe] and himſelf with his royal approbation, but miniſtry had with-held it from them. He therefore hoped the Houſe would be unanimouſly of opinion, that an inquiry into the American war was neceſſary, in order to ſhew whether it was the fault of the commanders, or of adminiſtration, that it had not been cloſed.

Lord North profeſſed great reſpect for the two commanders, and ſaid, he was not to be charged with any want in his duty to them. As to their conduct in the American war, he had never cenſured it. He had never pronounced either the General or the Noble Lord to blame in any part of it; and as to giving them the approbation of adminiſtration, no opportunity had offered for doing it: nor could he think the propoſed inquiry at all neceſſary or expedient; and though it met with his acquieſcence, it was not becauſe it was agreeable to him, but becauſe it was agreeable to the Honourable Gentleman who had moved the matter, and his Noble brother.

Mr Burke obſerved, that a confeſſion had fallen from the Noble Lord of no little value. He had admitted the two commanders had not been to blame, nor that an inquiry into the war was at all neceſſary or expedient; and if that really was the caſe, namely, that an inquiry

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was not neceſſary or expedient, there could then be no blame at all to be traced. He hoped, however, that the papers called for would be laid before the Houſe, that juſtice might be done.

Gov. Johnſtone ſaid, as a member of parliament he had a right to expreſs his opinion on the conduct of any perſon acting in a great public truſt. It was in that light he had ſaid what were his ſentiments of the American war, and the commanders employed there; and he muſt confeſs, that he always had condemned the ſouthern expedition, which he now underſtood to be a plan of the two commanders, and not in conſequence of any inſtruction from home. This indeed was not his own judgement, but the opinion of officers very high in the ſervice, who were alſo ready to join with him in thinking, that the armaments ſent out under Lord and Sir William Howe were adequate to all the purpoſes they were to effect. He hoped the inquiry into it would be as full as it ought to be; ſince the ſouthern expedition was, in his opinion, the grand cauſe of the loſs of our northern army under Gen. Burgoyne, and every ſubſequent misfortune. He ſhould therefore, as he had promiſed, ſecond the motion. But he was no accuſer. He ſtood up as a member of parliament; and thought reproaches came with a very ill grace, for his having occaſioned an inquiry which thoſe who made them, long ago thought highly neceſſary and expedient.

Lord Howe hoped, as the Governor did not cenſure the expedition to Philadelphia on his own opinion, but the ſentiments of many officers, he truſted, when the proper time arrived, he would produce thoſe officers; when, he doubted not, he ſhould owe a vindication of his conduct to the good offices of his Hon. friend.

Mr Fox ſaid, he could by no means aſſent to the opinion, that the force under the two commanders had been adequate to the end in view. He muſt adopt the very oppoſite opinion, becauſe the force had been found inadequate. Indeed ten times the force would have been equally ſo. It was the force of juſtice that reſiſted them, and that was a force never to be ſubdued. Yes, there was a time when his Hon. friend [Gov. Johnſtone] was pleaſed to think ſo, and that England, when ſhe went againſt America, fought againſt juſtice. But he did not wonder at the attempts that had been made to depreciate the Noble Lord, and his gallant brother. Every commander was to be abuſed and traduced. How was a man to get into the eſteem of adminiſtration? Why, he was to blacken the character of our commanders, and he was ſure to ſucceed. On the other hand, let a man but ſpeak well of them, and he was ſure to draw the enmity of miniſtry upon him. Hence Sir William Howe, and his Noble brother, Sir Guy Carlton, Gen. Burgoyne, Adm. Keppel, were the objects of miniſterial malignancy, and in proportion as they were written down, ſo was the perſon by whom it was done, raiſed in the eſtimation of adminiſtration. Every attack upon them was made for government. But the miniſtry had no deſire to go into an inquiry of the American war. They had had enough of trials. The court-martial on Adm. Keppel had given them a doſe. They wanted no more inquiries. It had furniſhed them with a text on the conduct of their own commanders, and they were ſick. Yes, they were ſick of it to their ſouls; and while a general happineſs had diffuſed itſelf through all ranks, while people of all denominations were in a manner intoxicated with joy, felicitating one another at ſo glorious, ſo illuſtrious an event, propitious equally to the cauſe of virtue, and of maritime glory, thoſe baſe, thoſe treacherous, thoſe pitiful miniſters, were ſhut up in darkneſs, brooding o'er their horrors of diſappointment. They ſaw not the illuminations, but retired from the tranſports of the world. The portly building of the admiralty wore a diſmal aſpect, ſorrow hung about it. But the malice of adminiſtration was to check, if poſſible, the happineſs felt on the occaſion. An obſolete act of parliament was therefore raked up, a clauſe reſorted to, to try capitally a young man, a Mr Mackie, found in the moſt alarming act of breaking the windows of Sir Hugh Palliſer's houſe. This act of parliament, ſo ſeldom heard of, and never but on the moſt extraordinary occaſions, was to be uſed to the conviction of this young man to morrow-morning, as he underſtood from very good authority; not for breaking windows, not for hurting Sir Hugh Palliſer's houſe, much leſs demoliſhing it, but for being pleaſed at the acquittal of Adm. Keppel. That was the crime for which he was to be hanged;—that was the

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crime for which he had been profecuted with ſo horrid a ſeverity,—and the very counſel he had retained for his trial taken away. In whatever point of view he conſidered this, horror and indignation ſuppreſſed a while all power of reproach. No language could do juſtice to the infamy of the proceeding. When Sir William Howe ſent over the news of his having obtained a conqueſt, (and Sir William was then called a great and able general), no pains were taken by adminiſtration to prevent illuminations. An action was brought in the court of king's-bench by a Quaker for a riot and breaking of his windows. The cauſe came before Judge Willes. And how was it decided? The judge was of opinion, that the act was to be juſtified by the occaſion; it was thought ſtrange that one man ſhould be found to reſiſt the general joy, and the jury were directed to find a verdict accordingly. If miniſtry would look into riots, let them go to Edinburgh, where the mob has not only obliged government to tell them, that they will not only not paſs the bill in favour of Popery, but will not even ſuffer it to be brought in [109.]. Did the attorney-general proceed againſt Balf and Macquirk for the murder of Mr Clarke at Brentford [31. 164.]? And yet is a boy to be tried for his life, becauſe he was heard to halloo for Adm. Keppel, and in the tumult of his joy found to break a window or two! But why was it? Why, truly, the ſpirit of the people was to be depreſſed; and becauſe the miniſtry failed in their deſigns to murder Adm. Keppel, the life of an unhappy youth was to be pitifully ſacrificed to their reſentment.

The Attorney-General ſaid, he roſe to vindicate adminiſtration from having any ſhare in the proſecution againſt the rioters. He ſolemnly declared, that he had received inſtructions from no man; that he would receive inſtructions from no man; that he would not purſue the proſecution merely to gratify any ſet of men; nor would he be forced to give it up from any conſideration of fear or apprehenſion, though torrents of eloquence ſhould be employed to ſhake him. A grand jury had found a bill againſt them; that he thought juſt ground for proſecution: he would not ſay more, as he did not wiſh to anticipate the trial, or prejudge the matter. He had not as yet received full information of the buſineſs from the ſolicitor of the treaſury; when he ſhould, he would form his opinion of it; and if he ſhould find ſufficient matter againſt the rioters to juſtify a capital proſecution, nothing ſhould prevent him, as firſt criminal lawyer for the crown, to purſue it. If, on the contrary, he ſhould find the offence of a leſs criminal complexion, he would drop it: but in either caſe, he would ſolely act from his own judgement, unbiaſſed by reſpect for perſons, unawed by clamour or oppoſition.

The law with which the Hon. Gentleman found ſo much fault, he had ever heard extolled as the bulwark of the Proteſtant ſucceſſion. It was framed at the acceſſion of the preſent family to the throne, when it was as dangerous to be a Whig, as at preſent it was to be a Papiſt in Glaſgow or Edinburgh; and to that law might be aſcribed the enjoyment of our preſent liberties. He admitted, that merely breaking windows was not a capital offence; but if breaking windows, and forcing open doors, were not to be puniſhed, where was the ſecurity of our lives and properties? Such a behaviour militated againſt freedom: for perfect freedom conſiſted in rejoicing, or not rejoicing, at pleaſure. If a mob was to conſiſt of maſters of families, huſbands, fathers, and houſekeepers, he would pay ſome reſpect to them, becauſe he did not dread the ſame fatal effects from the exceſs of their joy, as from that of footmen, hair-dreſſers, and apprentices; their heat would ſoon ſubſide. In puniſhing, he would pay no reſpect to perſons; at leaſt he would not ſeek for the weak and poor, and let the rich and powerful eſcape; he would let a ſcore of apprentices eſcape, if he could find out, and he would certainly ſearch for them, people high in rank, who might have created the riot, by diſtributing money or otherwiſe. [422.]

Mr Dunning admitted, that perfect liberty conſiſted in doing or not doing at pleaſure, and acknowledged the purpoſes for which the law was framed to be ſuch as Mr Wedderburne repreſented them to be; but he could not think that the learned gentleman would ſuppoſe, that a law made for ſecuring the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, ſhould be made uſe of to hang people for breaking Sir Hugh Palliſer's windows. It was not the law itſelf he diſliked, but the application that was made of it. He requeſted the learn-

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ed gentleman would weigh well the matter before he ſhould proceed to extremities. He paid ſome compliments to his underſtanding, but could not avoid obſerving, that it was rather ſingular, that he did not get his information from the ſolicitor of the treaſury, before he had gone the lengths to which he had already proceeded.

The Attorney-General returned Mr Dunning's compliments, and aſſured him, there was no opinion nor advice for which he had more reſpect than for his; but that he ought to conſider, that the law owed double protection to a perſon obnoxious to the populace; particularly when that perſon is to be tried by his country, and may be deprived, if unprotected, of the means of aſſerting his innocence, if he is innocent, through the fury or enthuſiaſm of the people.

Sir William Meredith. No crown-lawyer, he ſaid, had proceeded againſt the rioters procured to ſtab the conſtitution at the Middleſex election [30.666.] though murder had been committed. On the contrary, thoſe who had taken up the matter, and followed the proſecution to as neceſſary a conviction as this country ever ſaw, were ever ſince looked upon as the enemies of government. Yet when a young man, perhaps in the hour of raſhneſs, had been detected in breaking a pane of glaſs in an uninhabited houſe, the attorney-general had been found to proſecute him for his life, and in ſo doing to make a merit in point of duty to his country.

Mr Burke acknowledged, that every protection was due to an obnoxious perſon; but contended, at the ſame time, that the rioters had done no more than ſome of the firſt characters of the nation would have done. No one had been more extravagant in his joy, if any thing could be called extravagant on ſuch occaſion, than the great Lord Hawke was, when he heard of the ſentence of acquittal; he deemed it a triumph and glory to his country, far tranſcending the moſt brilliant victory he himſelf had ever gained. He aſcribed the proſecution to malice, reſentment, and every thing that was diſhonourable.

The Speaker now brought to the recollection of the Houſe the queſtion before them; and Sir William Howe's motion was again read, and agreed to unanimouſly.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

THE parliament of Ireland met, at Dublin, on the 12th of October. The Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Lord Lieutenant, opened the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AT a time when the trade and commerce of this kingdom are, in a more particular manner, the objects of public attention, it were to be wiſhed, that the general tranquillity, ever deſireable, had been reſtored, ſo as to have left you entirely at leiſure to deliberate on thoſe great and important ſubjects. But I am perſuaded you will not permit any intereſts, however dear to you, to impede your efforts, or diſturb your unanimity, at this moſt important period: and I have it expreſsly in command from his Majeſty to aſſure you, that the cares and ſolicitudes inſeparable from a ſtate of hoſtility, have not prevented him from turning his Royal mind to the intereſts and diſtreſſes of this kingdom with the moſt affectionate concern; of which the money remitted to this country for its defence *, when England had every reaſon to apprehend a moſt formidable and immediate attack, affords a convincing proof. Anxious for the happineſs of his people, his Majeſty will moſt chearfully co operate with his parliaments in ſuch meaſures as may promote the common intereſts of all his ſubjects.

I have the pleaſure to inform you of an acceſſion to his Majeſty's family, ſince the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, by the birth of another prince. May the ſame Providence that continues to increaſe his domeſtic felicity, protect the honour of his crown and the happineſs of his people.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It is with great concern I am to inform you, that, on account of the extraordinary decline of the revenues, the very liberal ſupplies of the laſt ſeſſion have proved inadequate to the exigencies of government; ſo that, contrary to my moſt ſanguine expectations, and moſt earneſt endeavours, there is a conſiderable arrear now to be provided for.

His Majeſty, from his paternal attention to the intereſts of his people, and his ſolicitude to obviate to the utmoſt the neceſſity of increaſing their burdens,

* [50,000 guineas were lately remitted from England for the payment of troops in Ireland.]

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has graciouſly commanded me to declare to you, that the greateſt œconomy ſhall in every inſtance be exerted, as far as may be conſiſtent with the honour of his crown, and the real intereſts of the nation.

I have ordered the public accounts, and other neceſſary papers, to be laid before you; and I have no doubt, that your known loyalty to your king, and attachment to your country, will induce you to go as far as the national abilities will admit, in making a proviſion ſuitable to the exigency of the times, and the honourable ſupport of his Majeſty's government.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The united efforts and great military preparations of the Houſe of Bourbon ſeem only to have rouſed the courage, and called forth the exertions, of his Majeſty's brave and loyal ſubjects of this kingdom. I have only to lament, that the exhauſted ſtate of the treaſury has hitherto put it out of my power to give thoſe exertions the moſt extenſive and conſtitutional operation, by carrying the militia-laws into execution.

I am perſuaded you will not ſuffer any dangers that may be threatened from abroad to draw off your attention from wiſe and neceſſary domeſtic regulations; and that, among the many ſubjects worthy of your conſideration, the Proteſtant charter-ſchools and Linen manufacture will continue to be objects of your ſerious attention.

In promoting theſe, and in all other meaſures that may tend to increaſe the proſperity and improve the true intereſts of this kingdom, I am bound to co-operate with you by a double tie, of inclination, and of duty. Nothing can ever affect me with more real ſatisfaction, than the exerting my beſt endeavours for the welfare of Ireland; nor can I ever render a more acceptable ſervice to my ſovereign, than in promoting the happineſs of his people."

Addreſſes to the King and the Lord Lieutenant were reported to the Lords next day, and agreed to unanimouſly.

As ſoon as the Speaker had reported the Lord Lieutenant's ſpeech to the Commons, Oct. 12. Sir Robert Deane aroſe, and, after an exordium, laviſh in its encomiums on the Lord Lieutenant's adminiſtration, and the good diſpoſitions of his Majeſty and the Britiſh miniſtry toward this kingdom, moved for an addreſs to the throne, expreſſing in the warmeſt terms the grateful ſenſe the Houſe entertained of the above diſpoſitions, and, in the uſual language of theſe addreſſes, echoing the ſpeech.—He was ſeconded by

Mr Richard Hely Hutchinſon; who ſaid, this was a great, critical, and important period, in which the declarations of the King, the beſt of princes, and the Britiſh legiſlature, left us no room to doubt but every good was deſigned for Ireland; that his Majeſty's ſpeech in the Britiſh parliament, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion [388.], was the harbinger of good tidings and great events, which was this day confirmed in the Lord Lieutenant's ſpeech, who ſays he has it in command to declare his wiſh to co-operate in ſuch meaſures as may beſt promote our intereſts; intereſts which, in the hands of the preſent adminiſtration, muſt be well managed, as their deſigns are pure; that under ſuch an adminiſtration the general benefit of the empire would be attended to, above all partial and ſelfiſh conſiderations; and the veil of calumny, which ſo long traduced them, would diſappear, and the factious calumniators, touched with truth as with the ſpear of Ithuriel, would ſtart into ſhape.—What thanks were not due to our chief governor, who ſo reſpectfully mentions the ſocieties of armed patriots throughout the kingdom! What muſt our opinion be of a chief governor who ſpeaks ſo honourably of that great bulwark of conſtitutional liberty, a national militia? Though our diſtreſſes are great, from them proſperous days may ſpring, like that fair flower the fabling poets tell of, which ſprung from a hero's blood.

Mr Grattan ſaid, the ſpeech contained nothing explicit, nothing ſatisfactory; it meant to quiet the minds of the people without any declaration whatever. After his Majeſty had been addreſſed by his Iriſh ſubjects for a free export-trade, did ſuch addreſſes require no anſwer? Were the people of Ireland undeſerving the notice of Britiſh miniſters? Was there no reſpect for the intereſts of this kingdom among the ſervants of the crown on this ſide of the water? Were not theſe ſervants of the crown alſo repreſentatives of the people? Why not then ſpeak out? Are our diſtreſſes of ſo private a nature that they muſt not be mentioned?—[Here he gave an eloquent and pathetic picture of the miſerable condition

dition of this kingdom.]—It is plain we have nothing to expect, ſince applications from the people, backed with the ſame from the officers of the crown, are not attended to. Ireland, then, has nothing to depend upon but her ſpirit; no redreſs of grievances, no extenſion of trade, but from the efforts of her people! And will it be politic, will it be SAFE, here or elſewhere, to oppoſe theſe efforts? Why does not our addreſs alſo ſpeak out? Why have we leſs ſpirit than the people? Shall the Commons of Ireland ſhew leſs ſpirit than the moſt inſignificant corporation? Are we ſo fallen, ſo deſpicable, as to be more afraid of England's cenſure, than of the cries of our ſtarving manufacturers?

The diſtreſſes of this kingdom are twofold; the beggary of the people, and the bankruptcy of the ſtate. The firſt he would aſk the commiſſioners of the revenue to prove; but he would aſk them upon oath, whether the reſtrictions on our trade was not the cauſe? whether the prohibitions laid on by England againſt the export of woollen cloths did not occaſion it? whether there were not too many inhabitants in this kingdom, though not half-peopled? whether thoſe inhabitants, were the American continent ſtill open to them, would not have emigrated thither rather than pine in their native land, the victims of Engliſh tyranny, rather than ſtarve in it by an Engliſh act of parliament? and, laſtly, was there one rich merchant in the kingdom? — This kingdom, (he continued), ruined by a balance of trade againſt her for ſo many years, and the drain of abſentees, owes its preſent exiſtence to aſſociations: it is but a temporary expedient, and ſomething more effectual muſt be done.

As to the bankruptcy of the ſtate, it is the conſequence of a ſyſtem of boundleſs prodigality, profligacy, and violence; a boundleſs prodigality, while our means were limited; a profligacy and violence uniformly maintained. One inſtance will ſuffice, where the late Attorney-General obliged the merchants of Corke to ſign an illegal bond, as a collateral ſecurity to an illegal oath. The peace-eſtabliſhment of this poor country amounts to one ſixth of that of England; what proportion is there in our means? What is this eſtabliſhment? infamous penſions, to infamous men! [here he launched into ſome perſonalities]: and will thoſe men whom we pay, vote againſt an extenſion of our trade, vote againſt the means of ſupporting them? To what a paſs had thoſe profligate adminiſtrations reduced this kingdom! to be inſulted with our poverty in the ſpeech from the throne; to be told of our beggary; that the officers of the crown here have begged 50,000 l. from England, or the troops could not have marched into camp; when it is known that it is this profligacy that has unnerved the arm of government, and made the ſword of defence fall from its hand!

He then moved an amendment to the addreſs, to be inſerted, in the following words:

"That we beſeech your Majeſty to believe, that it is with the utmoſt reluctance we are conſtrained to approach you on the preſent occaſion; but the conſtant drain to ſupply abſentees, and the unfortunate prohibition of our trade, has cauſed ſuch calamity, that the natural ſupport of our country has decayed, and our manufacturers are dying for want. Famine ſtalks hand in hand with hopeleſs wretchedneſs; and the only means left to ſupport the expiring trade of this miſerable part of your Majeſty's dominions, is to open a free export-trade, and let your Iriſh ſubjects enjoy their natural birthright."

Lord Weſtport ſeconded Mr Grattan's motion.

Sir Henry Cavendiſh ſaid, though he agreed with the Hon. Gentleman who propoſed the amendment in moſt of the things he had uttered, yet he thought introducing foreign matter into the addreſs might clog the deſign, which he ſuppoſed every gentleman was unanimous in ſoliciting his Majeſty for, an extenſion of trade; that he apprehended this buſineſs would better be effected by opening a committee on purpoſe, or rather following a precedent in the year 1661, when the Lords and Commons of Ireland appointed commiſſioners to attend the King, to ſupplicate the redreſs of grievances; he therefore would be againſt the amendment. He added, that as to what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman, that it would at this time be unſafe to oppoſe the efforts which might be made to redreſs our grievances, ſuch a conſideration ſhould never weigh with him; he would do what he thought right in ſpite of their bayonets, nor would even do right if forced to it, for he would not be borne down.

Mr Ogle ſaid, the ſpeech and addreſs were better than he expected, yet the amendment had his hearty concurrence. As to entering into a committee on the ſubject of our grievances, he was ſick of that mode of trifling with the nation in order to gain time; that the ghoſt of the committee on the embargo haunted him every time he heard a committee mentioned; and, laſtly, if we did not mention ſomething in the addreſs, the miniſtry might again ſhelter themſelves under the old excuſe, "That truly they did not know what the Iriſh wanted, as their parliament was ſilent on the head," and ſo go on with the old ſyſtem of duplicity.

Mr F. Flood ſaid, he approved of the amendment, yet would vote againſt it, until the gentlemen in confidence of government declared what was meant in the ſpeech, which he looked upon to be dark, ambiguous, and that it ſaid nothing.

Mr Recorder roſe, and ſpoke freely his opinion of government; boldly aſſerted, that the Lords and Commons of England had no right to reſtrain our trade; that it was uſurpation, nay tyranny, that called for immediate removal. Said he did not doubt, though the laſt Hon. member had given a negative to the amendment, but he would, on deliberation, vote for it. A Rt Hon. Gentleman had aſſerted we ſhould receive relief; he doubted the information. The time of adverſity was the propereſt time to approach a king. We ought to adopt a firm language and manly reſolutions. The ſame miniſtry who had loſt America, and were extending the ſame infamous politics to this kingdom, ſhould be guarded againſt. Shall Ireland alone be ever paſſive to Engliſh laws? Scotland, favoured Scotland, rebels againſt any laws it diſlikes, a recent inſtance of which appeared on a religious matter [1778.]: Wales lately oppoſed the Britiſh miniſter's attempt to ſurvey its lands, and its oppoſition was ſucceſsful. Lord Strafford ſaid, Ireland was fit for every thing, and yet confined it to one article. He recommended the appointment of a committee of grievances, and voted for the amendment.

Sir Edward Newenham. I perfectly agree with the Hon. member who ſpoke laſt but one, that the amendment does not go far enough, and I alſo agree with thoſe who think that the original addreſs is only a ſervile echo of the ſpeech. If we intend real good to this kingdom, let us ſpeak our minds, and tell his Majeſty the miſconduct of his miniſters, and obſerve to his Majeſty, that while his people are miſerable, oppreſſed, and deceived, his reign can neither be happy or glorious; let our anſwer be adequate to the circumſtances of the times, and the ſtate of this country. Is there a man within theſe walls who can vindicate the conduct of the preſent Britiſh miniſtry towards this country? Is there a man who has not abjured the intereſt of Great Britain as well as that of Ireland, that can lay his hand upon his heart, and ſay, that they have ſupported the honour or provided for the ſecurity of either kingdom? Treating us with contempt, and adding inſult to that contempt, they have accumulated our grievances; they fondly, but, I truſt, they vainly, hope to make us to pay the deficiency of loſt America: the original fomenter of all our troubles in and with that country appears upon your infamous penſion-roll; —his name is *Francis Bernard* [32. 294.]; —ill-fated name for Britain's honour, for Britain's glory and happineſs! — His ſyſtem of tyranny and univerſal ſubjugation coinciding with the miniſters, was fatally adopted. Engaged as they have been in the horrid conteſt with America, that royal hobby-horſe, they have neglected every thing for the preſervation of theſe kingdoms. Though I am grateful for them, yet I cannot entirely approve of the means uſed by our friends in another country for the extenſion of our trade, and enlargement of our commerce. We are an INDEPENDENT NATION; we have a ſeparate parliament, and ſeparate courts of judicature; why, then, ſhould we ſolicit favours from another parliament? Let us paſs heads of bills for the extenſion of our own trade, and I truſt that no miniſter will be found ſo daring as to impede their progreſs. We are now of age, and want not the further guardianſhip of a cruel ſtepmother, nor ought we any longer to truſt to the inſidious promiſes of a jealous ſiſter. Whatever obligations we heretofore owed Great Britain, they have been tenfold repaid. Our brave ſoldiers and ſailors aſſiſted Great Britain in conquering the Eaſtern and the Weſtern Indies: America and the plains of Germany owned the bravery of Iriſhmen; thouſands of our brave countrymen loſt their lives in thoſe wars: and what return has Ireland obtained? To the Eaſt we cannot trade, and to the Weſt our

commerce

commerce is restricted: Germany, and other parts of the continent, would take off considerable quantities of our woollen cloths, but the cursed inquisition of British policy has hitherto prevented it. What obligations do we then owe Great Britain? I may be told, that we owe them obligations for their assistance in the glorious revolution in 1688; I call it a glorious revolution, though I know it is not styled so in the Tory calendar of the present day: every revolution must be glorious, which forces a bad, a weak, and an obstinate prince, to abdicate that throne which he has disgraced, and thereby restores the people to their long-lost rights, liberties, and importance in the grand scale of European politics; such a revolution is certainly agreeable to the spirit of our constitution, it is a right inherent in the people.

Before we pledge ourselves for any supplies, let us appoint a committee to take the state of this country into consideration, and let that committee be sworn to make true presentment; whatever addresses it agree to, let it demand a change of men and measures; and let it carry truth to the throne. Should another parliament refuse or neglect to repeal those restrictive laws, we will virtually repeal them ourselves, by paying no obedience to them: other nations will gladly open their ports to us, and we have harbours capable to receive their ships in return.

In a few months this kingdom will be able to repel the attacks of any foreign enemy, and by a progressive rotation of military discipline, the whole nation will become one body of constitutional soldiers; the man of fortune and the citizen, the farmer and the soldier, will become united in one and the same person. For my part, I shall give a negative to any address that is not declarative of our right to a FREE and UNCONFINED TRADE, reject the ASSUMED power of any other parliament, and finally declaring, that as allegiance and protection ought to be reciprocal, so they shall; for that Ireland being an independent nation, will not submit to the partial insults of any other country.

Mr Nevil thought proper commissioners should be sent from parliament to Great Britain; extolled the associations; and called on Sir Henry Cavendish to explain the interests of government.

Mr Forster wished that a committee of the whole House would go into the affairs of Ireland, and be unanimous in their determinations. Nothing less than a free trade can restore us; a trade as free as nature gave us. Gave his hearty assent to a full inquiry into our grievances; but wished to have the amendment in its present state withdrawn.

Mr Bush said, they may go into an investigation: but one thing did not need an investigation,—and that was our general distress. We should resolutely demand a free exportation. We asked no more than we were intitled to by nature. Great Britain should accede to it from many motives; the more liberty we are allowed, the more demands she has upon our gratitude. At present we owed not gratitude to England; for though their parliament would not deign to hear our petition, the people of Manchester found a ready hearing for their sordid and ready plea of partial monopoly. [40. 388, 389.]

The Attorney-General recommended unanimity. Ireland had experienced more good from the ministry of England within two years last past, than for a century before. Gentlemen judged too hastily; for it was matter of doubt with him, whether England would not gain more by allowing us a free trade than Ireland could; and he entertained such a generous opinion of that nation, that he was sure they wanted only to be satisfied of our distresses to relieve them. Even amid the pangs and convulsions of war, he believed we had a gracious sovereign who felt for this country. He looked upon the speech to be full of benevolence, and therefore must give a negative to the amendment.

Mr Forbes did not wish to stab the already wounded. He thought the British ministry well-meaning though unfortunate, until he found them oppose the good of this country; the only branch of the empire to whom they owed obligation, or could sincerely rely on.—— Nothing but a circulation of cash can relieve the Irish, and that can only be obtained by a free trade. The Irish parliament were hitherto much to blame, it never solicited relief from England. With all the advantages of commerce, could we to-morrow enjoy it,—we have all the arts of Europe to struggle against; our raw and unfledged attempts against the accomplished improvements of nations. Where every wind warts the dis-

agreeable intelligence of ſome loſſage from the empire, it is time for us to look to ourſelves, and avoid being ſwallowed in the ſame ruin.

The Provoſt coincided with every opinion of our diſtreſs, and drew a melancholy picture of the ſituation of his native country. On this queſtion, no adminiſtration ſhould bias him from the welfare of Ireland. He thought the ſpeech comprehended all we could wiſh. It was fraught with humanity, and breathed the ſentiments of a benevolent king, who amidſt all the misfortunes which England experienced, retained a feeling for our miſeries. Recommended unanimity, and thought legiſlative relief the only means now left us to ſeek for. Let all draw together, and ſucceſs muſt follow. He could not, however, but obſerve, that we, with much injuſtice, lay all the fault on the Engliſh. A member of the Britiſh parliament told him, that no blame ſhould lie on them, for the Iriſh themſelves had paſſed an act, which impoſed a duty on the exportation of woollens that amounted to a prohibition; and that, impreſſed with ſuch an idea, the Engliſh thought no blame ſhould lie with them. Recommended an addreſs of grievances to Great Britain; and thought, though they had behaved unkindly, they were not ſenſible of it.

The Prime Serjeant inſiſted on the neceſſity of laying the diſtreſſes of this kingdom, in an unequivocal manner, immediately at the foot of the throne. If this was oppoſition, it was oppoſition he gloried in; and ſuch a meaſure had been long his ſentiments out of doors, and they were the ſame within. As for his part, he could not make the nice diſtinction ſome of his Majeſty's ſervants made in the manner of conveying what was the univerſal ſenſe of the Houſe; and in order to reconcile all parties, he would move another amendment in lieu of the one propoſed, which was, by inſerting theſe words, "That it is not by temporary expedients this kingdom can be relieved, but by a FREE TRADE alone."

The debate now took a new turn: ſeveral of the miniſterial party declared, that though they thought this buſineſs might have come more properly otherwiſe, yet, that there might be an unanimity, they would not oppoſe the amendment.

Hon. Henry Flood declared for the amendment, and entered largely into a juſtification of his political conduct, which, he ſaid, had unfortunately been much miſrepreſented; that the office he held was the unſolicited gift of his ſovereign, which he had received with gratitude and held with honour; and when a time came that he could no longer do it, he would gladly throw the bracelet into the common caldron.

Mr Dennis Daly ſpoke for the amendment, and expreſſed his earneſt wiſhes that it paſs unanimouſly; and ſaid, that if ever ſeceſſion was honourable, it would be now ſo in thoſe gentleman who did not approve of it.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke on the occaſion, after which the queſtion was put, and the amendment carried *nem. con.*; as was alſo an addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant.

Next day the addreſſes were reported, agreed to, and ordered to be preſented. When that to the Lord Lieutenant was read, Meſſ. Dennis Daly, Barry Barry, Grattan, and Yelverton, and Sir Boyle Roche, ſeverally expreſſed their warmeſt approbation of his Excellency's conduct ſince he had come to the government of this kingdom; and all declared no words could be ſtronger than their grateful ſenſe of the integrity and uprightneſs of his adminiſtration.

The addreſſes were preſented to the Lord Lieutenant on the 14th.—We give extracts, viz.

"We——beg leave to approach your Majeſty with the moſt ſincere aſſurances of our dutiful unſhaken loyalty and ſteady attachment to your Majeſty's ſacred perſon, family, and government, at all times, and particularly at this time of trial, when the united efforts of your enemies call for the moſt vigorous exertions of all your faithful ſubjects.

We return your Majeſty our warmeſt acknowledgements and moſt grateful thanks for the aſſurances given to us from the throne by your Majeſty's command, that the cares and ſolicitudes inſeparable from a ſtate of hoſtility have not been able to prevent your Majeſty from turning your Royal mind to the intereſts and diſtreſſes of this kingdom with the moſt affectionate concern; of which the late remittance to this country for its defence, when England had every reaſon to apprehend a moſt formidable and immediate attack, cannot but be conſidered

considered by us as a most convincing proof, at the same time that it affords us the pleasing and satisfactory manifestation that our inability and distress have been truly represented to your Majesty. And with hearts full of gratitude we are sensible of your Majesty's great goodness in affording us also an assurance, that you will most chearfully co-operate with your parliaments in such measures as may promote the common interests of all your Majesty's subjects. We therefore think it our duty, as the hereditary counsellors of the crown, and guardians of the rights of our fellow-subjects, humbly to represent to your Majesty, that the distresses of your people are such, that a free trade is absolutely necessary to enable this nation to support your Majesty at this important period with exertions suited to its zeal and loyalty, and to preserve it from utter ruin.

—— We cannot conclude without assuring your Majesty from our hearts, that we shall at all times be ready to exert ourselves to the utmost in rendering to your Majesty our best and most faithful services against all your enemies." *Lords to the King.*

"We —— beg leave to approach your Majesty with the most unfeigned assurances of our unbounded duty, loyalty, and affection, to your Majesty's most sacred person and government.——

We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall not suffer any interests, however dear to us, to impede our strenuous efforts, disturb our unanimity, or slacken our zeal against the enemies of your Majesty's crown and empire, even at a time when we are called upon in a most peculiar manner by the urgent distresses and pressing necessities of our country, to devote our whole attention to the advancement of the trade, commerce, and manufactures, of this kingdom.

We receive, with hearts overflowing with gratitude, your Majesty's most gracious declaration, that the cares and solicitudes, inseparable from a state of hostility, have not prevented your turning your Royal mind towards the interests and distresses of this kingdom with the most affectionate concern; of which we acknowledge the money lately remitted to this kingdom for its defence, when England had reason to apprehend a most formidable and immediate attack, affords a convincing proof. We beg leave, however, humbly to represent to your Majesty, that it is not by temporary expedients, but by a free trade alone, that this nation is now to be saved from impending ruin. And from your Majesty's gracious declaration, a declaration imprinted on our hearts in characters of indelible gratitude, that "anxious for the happiness of all your people, you will most chearfully co-operate with your parliaments in such measures as may promote the common interests of all your subjects," we draw the happiest presages in favour of a measure essential to the existence of this kingdom, and which appears to us to be highly conducive to the interests of Great Britain.——

We cannot but lament, that, on account of the extraordinary decline of the revenues, the very liberal supplies of the last session have proved inadequate to the public exigencies; and that, notwithstanding the most laudable and earnest endeavours of our excellent Chief Governor, there is a considerable arrear now to be provided for.

Permit us to assure your Majesty, that we have every disposition to go as far as the national abilities will admit, in making a provision for the honourable support of your Majesty's government. But with hearts glowing with the warmest wishes for the prosperity and glory of the British empire, and full of zeal against the common enemy, we have the mortification to find, that the limited state of our trade and commerce must, by narrowing our resources, set bounds to our liberality very far short of our earnest inclinations." *Commons to the King.*

"We congratulate with your Excellency, that, notwithstanding the united efforts of his Majesty's enemies, there is that display of courage, and that manifestation of zeal for the support of his Majesty's sacred person and government, through all orders and ranks of the people in this kingdom, as shews, that his Majesty's loyal subjects here, are so far from being cast down and dismayed by any hostile efforts or threats whatsoever, that they are animated to a degree that rouses the brave and military spirit of this country, that hath so eminently distinguished itself at all times." *Lords to the Lord Lieutenant.*

"We lament with your Excellency, that, on account of the extraordinary decline of the revenues, the very liberal supplies

ſupplies of the laſt ſeſſion have proved inadequate to the expences of government. We are perſuaded, that your Excellency's moſt laudable and earneſt endeavours have not been wanting to prevent the arrear now to be provided for; and make no doubt but that your Excellency will in every inſtance exert that ſtrict œconomy which is ſo eſſential to the preſervation of this kingdom, and of which his Majeſty has condeſcended to give us ſo gracious an aſſurance.

We will take into conſideration the public accounts, and will go as far as the circumſtances of this kingdom will permit, in making a proviſion ſuitable to the exigency of the times, and the honourable ſupport of his Majeſty's government.

We congratulate with your Excellency, upon that zeal and courage which have manifeſted themſelves throughout this kingdom, and earneſtly hope, that it may be found practicable to give the exertions of our brave countrymen the moſt extenſive and conſtitutional operation, by eſtabliſhing and calling forth an effectual militia." *Commons to the Lord Lieutenant.*

All the addreſſes, thoſe to the King as well as thoſe to the Lord Lieutenant, contain expreſſions of the higheſt regard for his Excellency.

The following ſummons was iſſued in the evening of the 13th. — His Grace the Duke of Leinſter particularly requeſts, you will meet at Leinſter-houſe, fully accoutred, to-morrow, at half paſt twelve preciſely, in order to line the ſtreet, in compliment to the gentlemen who are to go from the Houſe of Commons to preſent an addreſs for a free trade to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The Goldſmiths, Merchants, Lawyers, Weavers, Linen-hall corps, &c. will attend for that purpoſe. — Signed by order, SAM. CANIER, Adj. — Oct. 13.

Accordingly, next day the whole of the city-voluntiers appeared under arms, headed by the Duke, and completely lined the ſtreets from the Parliament-houſe to the Caſtle, while the Commons carried up their addreſs.

When the Lords were returned from the Caſtle on the 14th, the Duke of Leinſter moved, "That the thanks of the Houſe be given to the ſeveral voluntier companies, for their ſpirited exertion, at this time ſo neceſſary, in defence of their country." The Lord Chancellor and Lord Annaly oppoſed the motion; but, after a debate, it carried *nem. con.* — His Grace then moved, "That the ſaid reſolution be tranſmitted to the ſeveral county-ſheriffs throughout the kingdom, that they may publiſh the ſame." Which motion carried likewiſe *nem. con.*

The Tower of Repentance: An anecdote.

ABout the year 1726, Sir Richard Steele made a journey to Scotland, in company with ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction. On their way, when near Annan, they obſerved a flock of ſheep, and, at a little diſtance, their keeper, ſtretched on the ground, with a book in his hand. Prompted by his uſual deſire of prying into human nature in every character, Sir Richard propoſed to his companions a little converſation with the ſhepherd: on which they all rode up to him; and the Knight inquired the name of the book in his hand. The ſhepherd immediately ſtarted on his feet, and told him the title of it. Pray, what do you learn from this book? continued Sir Richard. I learn from it the way to heaven, replied the other. Very well, added the Knight, we are fellow-travellers bound to the ſame place, and it will be very obliging if you will ſhew us the way thither. With all my heart, rejoined the country-man, if you will attend me to an eminence juſt at hand. To this propoſal Sir Richard and his companions readily aſſented, and followed their guide to a riſing ground; from whence they had a view of an antique tower, a few miles diſtant. The ſhepherd then turning to Sir Richard, You ſee, Sir, ſaid he, yonder tower; the way to it lies ſtraight by it, and is the only ſafe and certain way to future happineſs. Amazed at the clowniſh oddity of the direction, Sir Richard inquired of him what that tower was called? To which the ſhepherd replied,—Sir, an't pleaſe your Honour, the name of it is the *Tower of Repentance.*

This famous tower, as tradition reports, obtained its name from the ſuperſtitious devotion of a diſtant anceſtor of Mr S— of H—, who having committed ſome crime above the rate of ordinary penance, was directed by his ghoſtly father to expiate the guilt of it, by erecting the edifice to the memory of one of the ſaints; and from this incident, the building has ever ſince been denominated the *Tower of Repentance.*

AME-

AMERICA. [499.]

"*New York, Aug.* 28. On Wednesday arrived in town Marriot Arbuthnot, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief of all his Majesty's ships and armed vessels in North America, having safely convoyed the first division of troops for the Royal army." —— Other accounts say, that the Admiral had with him seven sail of the line, and 7000 troops.

The Hon. Maj.-Gen. John Vaughan being to return to England, a meeting of the loyal refugees was held at New York, Aug. 18. at which one gentleman from each of the different provinces were appointed to prepare an address to his Excellency: which having been prepared, laid before another meeting on the 21st, and unanimously approved of, one gentleman from each province, with Cadwallader Colden, Esq; their president, were appointed to present it. They presented the address on the 23d, and were received with the utmost politeness.

After offering their sincere thanks for the eminent services which the General has rendered to his king and country in America, and expressing the grateful sense they entertain of the patronage and assistance which his Excellency had on all occasions afforded to the loyal refugees, hoping that their past, as well as future conduct, would ever merit his approbation, they say, "When we reflect upon the sacrifices which have been made, and the sufferings which have been sustained with unparallelled fortitude and virtue, by the loyalists in the country, we cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment and indignation at the representations which have been made to parliament, so injurious to the friends of G. Britain on this continent, and at the same time so contrary to truth. You, Sir, have been a witness of the transactions of the army since their landing on Long island, and cannot be ignorant of the causes which formerly depressed the spirit of loyalty, and prevented it from being so usefully extended as it otherwise might have been; and we rejoice in having it in our power to address a gentleman, who, we are convinced, is sensible of the justice of the sentiments which we advance, and in whom we are happy to place full confidence, that he will, upon his arrival in G. Britain, and upon all occasions, bear testimony against those aspersions of which every loyal subject in this country has such just right to complain."

Gen. Vaughan, in his answer, after cordially thanking them for this very affectionate address, says, "It gives me pain that you should have reason to complain of any misrepresentations being made to parliament of your loyalty. Your zeal, your sufferings, certainly merit a better return; and you may be assured, that I shall with pleasure, on all occasions, do the amplest justice to the sentiments you have ever professed, of attachment to his Majesty's person and government."

A proclamation, by William Tryon, Esq; Governor of New York, dated, New York, Sept. 2. was published immediately after its date, viz.

"The Spanish Ambassador having lately, by order of his court, presented a declaration, avowing the hostile intention of the Catholic King against G. Britain and her dominions; and both houses of parliament having presented addresses to his Majesty, passed *nemine contradicente*, containing the fullest testimony of their loyalty and affection, and stedfast resolution to give their utmost support and assistance in the prosecution of such measures as his Majesty shall think necessary to adopt on this occasion [316, 322.]; I have thought proper to issue this proclamation for the information of his faithful subjects in this province, that the King, for maintaining the honour and dignity of his crown, and in his paternal affection to his people, came to an immediate resolution to commence hostilities against the Catholic King and his subjects: That authorities are arrived for granting letters of marque; and until the same are obtained, I have it in command to signify the royal assurance to the owners of all ships bearing letters of marque against the French King and his subjects, that his Majesty will consider them as having a just claim to the King's share of all ships and property which they may make prize of."

A Georgia news-paper, dated, Savannah, July 15. gives the following account of the attack made at Stone Ferry by the rebel Maj.-Gen. Lincoln. [499.]

"The rebels had made it a practice every morning to come in small parties, and fire at our centinels. On the morning of June 20. we heard some shots at the head of our advanced posts; upon which

which Col. Maitland ordered Capt. Colin Campbell, with two companies of the firſt battalion of the 71ſt regiment, not above forty men in the whole, to go and reconnoitre the woods in front. About 300 yards from our centinels, Capt. Campbell fell in with the left of the rebel line, already formed; and did not perceive them, on account of the thickneſs of the woods, till he was cloſe upon them. They gave him a heavy fire; which wounded him, all his officers, and ſeveral of his men. Our people, returning the fire, made the rebels give way. The few remaining of theſe two companies, exaſperated by the loſs of their brave officers, followed the rebels; Capt. Campbell's thigh being broke, he could not follow, and only ten of them returned unwounded; but what is more to their honour, they left none of their wounded behind, nor were any of them taken priſoners. Our pickets by this time were forced in, and we perceived the whole rebel army with eight pieces of cannon puſhing for our redoubts. They made a ſtay about ſeventy yards from our lines; when our cannon and muſquetry began to play, and ſoon made them retreat to the woods; where they rallied, and made from thence a continual fire on our troops. The Heſſian regiment of Trumbach, on our left, was at firſt overpowered by numbers: the rebels advanced to the abattis, and were going to croſs it over, when the Carolina royaliſts came to their aſſiſtance, and prevented it. Capt. O'Farrel, of the Thunderer galley, taking the advantage of his poſition, at this critical moment ſaluted the rebels with his twenty-four pounders, which did great execution. The Heſſians being reinforced by two companies of the ſecond battalion of the 71ſt regiment, ſoon retook their poſt, and drove the rebels away, their fire being well ſupported by their artillery. The enemy, for an hour and a half, gave us a heavy diſcharge of their muſquetry; they often attempted our abattis, but were as often repulſed: at laſt we obſerved their fire began to ſlacken, and they ſeldom fired but from two guns; they had eight at the beginning, which made us believe they were removing the others for fear of accident. Soon after they began to draw off; when Capt. Moncreiff, commanding engineer, with his uſual ſpirit, haſtened their retreat, by making a ſortie with a few men of the 71ſt regiment, and ſome Heſſians, being too weak to hazard following them with our whole force: we took an ammunition-waggon they were endeavouring to get off. The ſecond battalion of the 71ſt regiment arriving in time, enabled us to follow them into the woods, where they did not attempt to make a ſtand. The light infantry coming up, we purſued them near two miles, but they had too much the ſtart of us to do them much harm: however, they left near ſeventy men dead on the field of battle. — We heard from priſoners and deſerters, that during the engagement they employed negroes to carry off their dead and wounded, and loaded them on waggons brought for that purpoſe, and that they had 280 killed; amongſt whom is Col. Owen Roberts, of artillery; that Gen. Lincoln had called in all the militia he could collect, even the ſilk-ſtocking company of Charleſtown, having at leaſt 5000 men with him before our lines. Our loſs has been great, conſidering the ſmall number of men that were in that poſt, having to fight ten to one."

According to the return of the loſs of the King's troops, tranſmitted to government by Gen. Prevoſt, the numbers were, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 4 ſerjeants, 18 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 7 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 77 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, miſſing. — Of the artillery, 1 matroſs killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 matroſſes, 5 additionals, wounded.

The name of the officers, as given in the Gazette, are theſe: Maj. William Campbell, of the 1ſt batt. of the South-Carolina Royaliſts, and Lieut. Rod. Murchiſon, and Enſ. William Macintoſh, of the 71ſt, killed; Maj. Endeman of the Heſſians, Capt. Colin Campbell and Lieut. Thomas Fraſer of the 1ſt batt. of the 71ſt, Lieut[s] Widekin, De Greiſheim, and Engelhard, of the Heſſians, Enſ. M. Murchiſon of the 71ſt, wounded; N. B. Lieut. Wallace ſince dead of his wounds.

A gentleman of diſtinction in Georgia, writes thus, from Savannah, July 27. "During near three months that the royal army was in South Carolina, the whole province, excepting our three poſts of Savannah, Ebenezer, and Sunbury, was entirely in the rebels power; and the conſequence has been, that the whole

whole country to within twenty-five miles of Savannah has been plundered in the most cruel manner, and almost every man who had submitted to, and received the protection of government, either killed or taken prisoners; and the few that have escaped that fate have been obliged to submit to such terms as the rebels pleased to prescribe."

"*Savannah, in Georgia, Sept.* 16. On Sunday evening last Commodore Sir James Wallace, commander in chief of the fleet to be employed in the southern district of America, arrived off the coast in the Experiment of 50 guns; and brought over with him passengers, Sir James Wright, Bt, our most worthy Governor, and his daughters, and several gentlemen."

The following letter, and the answer, appeared in the New-York Gazette.

"SIR, *Philadelphia, July* 17.

I am directed by the Congress of the United States of America, to inform you, that they have received evidence, that Gustavus Cunningham, a citizen of America, late commander of an armed vessel in the service of the said States, and taken on board a private armed cutter, had been treated in a manner contrary to the dictates of humanity, and the practice of Christian civilized nations. I am ordered, in the name of Congress, to demand, that good and sufficient reasons be given for this conduct, or that the said Gustavus Cunningham be immediately released from his present rigorous and ignominious confinement. With all due respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, CHARLES THOMSON, Sec. of Congress.

Admiral, or other commanding officer, of the fleet or ships of his Britannic Majesty in the harbour of New York."

SIR, *Raisonable, off N. York July* 24.

I have the honour to inform you, by direction of Sir George Collier, Commodore, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships in America, that he has received the letter you wrote him, by order of the Congress, respecting Gustavus Cunningham; and I have it in command from the Commodore to say, that, not holding himself accountable for his conduct to any of his Majesty's subjects in this country, he is still less inclined to answer demands when they are made in the uncivil way [40. 626.] they appear to him in your letter of the 17th instant. He, however, is pleased to bid me inform you, that no prisoners are ever treated (to his knowledge) by the King's officers contrary to the dictates of humanity; and as it is the practice of civilized nations to punish criminals in the usual course of justice, Gustavus Cunningham, whom you inquire after, stands in this predicament, and is therefore sent to England to receive that punishment from his injured country which his crimes shall be found to deserve. I am, Sir, your very humble servant, JOHN MARR, Sec. to the Commander in Chief.

Charles Thomson, Esq;"

"*Baltimore, July* 29. The Governor of the commonwealth of Virginia, by advice of his council, hath ordered Henry Hamilton, Esq; lieutenant-governor of the settlement at and about Detroit, and commandant of the British garrison there, under Sir Guy Carleton; Philip Dejean, justice of the peace for Detroit; and William Lamothe, captain of volunteers, prisoners of war, lately taken in the Illinois country, to be put in irons, confined in the dungeon in the public gaol at Williamsburgh, debarred the use of pen, ink, and paper, and excluded all converse, except with their keeper, being considered as fit subjects to begin on with the work of retaliation."

"*Boston, July* 31. Monday last arrived here a cartel from New York, with 114 American prisoners, who afford a shocking spectacle to humanity, many of them not being able to stand upon their legs on account of their debilitated state."

"*London, Oct.* 30. The last letters from New York mention, that there had been an exchange of prisoners at Boston, and that several of the English captains and others were arrived, who made great complaints of the usage they had met with, some of them having been prisoners upwards of sixteen months."

We now go to the *West Indies*.

"*Whitehall, Sept.* 28. Several letters brought by the last ships from the Leeward islands have been received by Lord George Germain from Valentine Morris, Esq; his Majesty's governor of the island of St Vincent, dated in the months of June and July last, in which are contained an account of the landing of a party of 450 French troops from Martinico on that island on the 16th of June,

commanded by Lieut. de Trolong du Rumain; that the enemy having poſſeſſed themſelves of the heights which commanded the town of Kingſton, the Governor, with the concurrence of Lt-Col. Etherington, who commanded the King's troops within the iſland, had thought fit to propoſe terms for the ſurrender of the iſland; which, with ſome alterations, were agreed to the ſame day by the French officer, and the iſland was ſurrendered accordingly upon the following capitulation. [436.]

By the capitulation, the troops were to march out with the honours of war, colours flying, drums beating, ten rounds apiece, two braſs field-pieces, arms, and baggage; the troops to be exchanged at Antigua for an equal number of French priſoners; the inhabitants to go freely to their houſes, and to continue to enjoy their civil government, their laws, uſages, and ordinances; juſtice to be adminiſtered by the perſons now in office, and the interior police of the iſland ſettled between the French governor and the inhabitants; in caſe the iſland be ceded to France at the peace, the inhabitants to be at liberty, either to preſerve their political government, or to accept that eſtabliſhed in the French iſlands; the inhabitants, ſecular and clergy, to be maintained in the poſſeſſion of their real and perſonal eſtates, and in the enjoyment of their rights, privileges, immunities, &c. and the free negroes and mulattoes in their freedom; the inhabitants to enjoy all the privileges of trade granted to the French ſubjects, and the free exerciſe of their religion, to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and not to be forced to take up arms againſt his Britannic Majeſty, or any other power; no perſons but thoſe now reſident on the iſland, or at preſent proprietors of lands and houſes, to hold any houſe or lands till the peace; and if at the peace the iſland be ceded to France, the inhabitants who decline living under the French government to be at liberty to ſell their eſtates, real and perſonal, to whom they pleaſe, and to retire whither they ſhall think proper, for which purpoſe a reaſonable time ſhall be allowed. Theſe and other articles were demanded by Gov. Morris, and granted by the French commandant; but a demand, that the inhabitants ſhould keep their arms, was rejected. An article demanded by the French commandant, and which ſtands as part of the capitulation, is, That the inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to pay any debts due to Engliſh perſons not reſiding in the iſland, and who are not capitulants, till the end of the war.

The capitulation is dated June 18.; and the Gazette of Sept. 28. in which it is inſerted, contains likewiſe, *Abſtract of the return of the ſeven companies of the 60th foot, at St Vincent's, April* 1. 1779, viz. "2d batt. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 9 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaſter, 21 ſerjeants preſent, 16 drummers ditto, 357 rank and file fit for duty, 50 ditto ſick in barracks, 54 ditto ſick in hoſpital, 3 ditto on furlough; total 464."

An oath of the following form is required of the inhabitants of St Vincent's. "We declare before God our creator, that we will be faithful and obedient ſubjects to the French governor, on whom we acknowledge our dependence; that we will never take up arms againſt him, but ſubmit to the criminal laws for the adminiſtration of juſtice againſt malefactors, and to the civil laws which are eſtabliſhed in the colony, and in ultimate appeals to the ſuperior tribunals of the French colonies. Such is our deſire, to which we ſwear before God and man;—and ſo help us God."

And in an ordinance afterwards publiſhed, to conciliate the minds of the Engliſh ſubjects, is the following article. "We are willing, and intend, that the people belonging to ſo generous and reſpectable a nation as that of England, ſhall enjoy all the privileges and immunities granted to the natural ſubjects of France; that they may thereby have the utmoſt confidence in the good diſpoſition of our auguſt Sovereign, and be induced to praiſe and benefit his government, and to diſcard every apprehenſion of tyranny or cruelty."

An account of the taking of Grenada [437.] was publiſhed, by authority, at Paris, Sept. 10. viz.

"In the evening of the 2d of July, the French ſquadron came in ſight of Grenada, and anchored at night before Molenier bay, and landed 1300 troops, under the command of Count Dillon, the ſenior colonel; who immediately took poſſeſſion of the neighbouring heights. On the night Count d'Eſtaign, with a party of the troops, made a forced march to get round the morne of the hoſpital, (*morne* ſignifies a hill), where,

where, he had been informed, that the Engliſh had their chief forces, and placed all their hopes.

The 3d of July, at day-break, we diſcovered the poſition of the enemy upon this morne, whoſe declivity, extremely ſteep, and embarraſſed with large ſtones heaped up, was fortified with paliſadoes at bottom, and three retrenchments one above the other. We knew that the enemy had 140 ſoldiers of the 48th regiment, 40 of the royal artillery, 200 volunteers, and 400 of their beſt militia. We had no cannon; it would have been too far to have brought them: beſides, Adm. Byron's ſquadron might arrive: but our General reſolved to take advantage of the next night, and carry this poſt by ſtorm. During the reſt of the day he made the neceſſary diſpoſition to make the attack, in three columns, on the eaſt part of the morne, which looked to the heights he had got round. He ordered, at the ſame time, a feigned attack ſhould be made under the hoſpital, on the ſide of the river of St John. In conſequence of theſe directions, the diviſion of the Viſcount de Noailles, who had got to the morne of St Eloi, had orders to join the Count d'Eſtaign at Pradines houſe. We had made a long march in the heat of the day; but the example of their chief, whoſe love of glory made him ſeek it wherefoever it could be found, made the men ſupport the fatigue. On the afternoon, the General ſent a ſummons to Lord Macartney, the Governor of Grenada, to ſurrender. His Lordſhip anſwered, he did not know the force of Count d'Eſtaign, but he knew his own, and would do all in his power to defend his iſland.

Before night, Count Dillon, and the other officers of the diviſion, examined, as near as poſſible, the retrenchments they were to attack, to find out the road their columns ſhould take. The detachment of artillery, having no cannon to ſerve, requeſted to march at the head of the columns. Towards midnight the troops put themſelves in motion; before two they got to Lucas-houſe, about a quarter of a league from the morne they were to attack, and there formed the three columns, and halted.

The column on the right was commanded by the Viſcount de Noailles, having under him Lt-Col. O'Dun, Maj. Macdonel, Maj. Mondion, and the Chev. Dupuy, captain in the royal artillery; with 100 rangers of Champagne, 60 grenadiers of the Auxerrois, 130 men of the regiments of Auxerrois and Martinico, and 10 of the artillery.

The centre-column was commanded by Count Edward Dillon, with Colonel the Baron de Steding, and Maj. O'Moran, 300 men of Dillon's regiment, and 10 of the artillery.

The column on the left was commanded by Count Arthur Dillon, colonel-commandant of the regiment of his name, with Col. Brown, the grenadiers, and the reſt of Dillon's regiment, and 10 of the artillery. They were to follow the road to the careening place, and from thence mount up to the retrenchments. The Count d'Eſtaign marched at the head of the grenadiers of that column, which was immediately preceded by the advanced guard, commanded by the Count de Durah, colonel in ſecond of the regiment of Cambreſis, and compoſed of 50 volunteers under M. Vence, 50 grenadiers of the regiment of Hainault, 50 of the regiment of Foix, and 30 of the regiment of Martinico. The Sieur de Saint Ciram, captain in the royal corps du Genie, was with this advanced guard, and entered with it into the retrenchments.

The diviſion deſtined to make the firſt attack was commanded by the Count de Pondevaux, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Auxerrois, having under him, Lt-Col. Huſſenot of the legion of Lauzun; Maj. de la Bretonierre of the regiment of Martinico, and Maj. Kerangues of the provincial regiment of marines, with 200 men of the regiment of Champagne, Viennois, Martinico, and the legion of Lauzan.

The falſe attack having begun about two o'clock in the morning, as had been directed, the three columns marched to the morne of the hoſpital, according to the routes that had been ſhewn them. The ſhips of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, being under the battery at the time of the attack, ſeized that moment to cannonade it; which produced a very uſeful diverſion. When we were near the intrenchments, we underwent a very briſk fire from the enemy. The Engliſh man of war, the York, which was moored near the careenage, incommoded our troops very much, by firing upon Count Dillon's column, which paſſed within gun-ſhot. Count Durat's advance-guard having cleared the paliſadoes, and climb-

ed up the morne; the laſt and centre columns, getting nearer to each other by the nature of the ground, joined the vanguard. Neither the fire of the retrenchments, nor of the York, which flanked our troops, nor the ſteepneſs of the place, could ſlacken the ardour of our men, excited by the preſence of the General, who leaped over the retrenchments with the firſt grenadiers. They mounted the morne, in cloſe column, the men preſſing and puſhing up each other. The enemy were ſucceſſively routed every where. The diviſion of the Viſcount de Noailles, having a greater round to make, ſhortened the diſtance by the alertneſs of his march; and having overcome every obſtacle, he arrived at the ſame time at the top of the morne; of which we made ourſelves maſters in leſs than an hour. We found there, four cannons of twenty-eight bound ball, two eight-pounders, four ſix-pounders, one four-pounder, and ſix mortars of different calibres. Lord Macartney, thinking himſelf impregnable in that poſt, had carried thither his plate, jewels, and moſt valuable effects; and his principal officers had followed his example.

As ſoon as it was light, we turned one twenty-four pounder on the fort, which the morne nearly commands. On the firſt ſhot being fired, an officer came with a flag of truce, whom the Governor had ſent to capitulate. He found our General in the battery; who, taking out his watch, gave Lord Macartney an hour and a half to make his propoſals. They were ſent by the time preſcribed: but our General rejected them all; and his Lordſhip then agreed to ſurrender at *diſcretion*.

Our troops then took poſſeſſion of the fort; and made the following priſoners.

Of the 48th regiment: 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 157 non commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers. — Of the royal artillery: 2 lieutenants, 25 men. — Of the militia: 5 colonels, 6 majors, 31 captains, 31 lieutenants, 33 enſigns, 218 non-commiſſion and rank and file, beſides ſeveral ſeamen; in all 700. We took alſo three colours, 102 pieces of cannon of different bores, and 16 mortars.

The loſs on our ſide amounts to 35 killed, and 71 wounded."

Among the killed were three officers; one major, one captain, and one ſecond lieutenant: and among the wounded ſix officers; one captain, one lieutenant, three ſub-lieutenants, and one aſſiſtant quartermaſter-general.

A letter from Lord Macartney to Ld G. Germain, dated, *Near La Rochelle, France, Sept.* 4. and received Sept. 19. by the packet from Oſtend, appeared in the London gazette of Sept. 21. viz.

" My Lord, I flatter myſelf, that, long before this letter reaches your Lordſhip, you will have received my diſpatch of the 5th of July (A) from Grenada, giving you an account of that iſland's being in poſſeſſion of the French. I ſent ſeveral copies of it by different channels; but, leſt none of them ſhould have come to hand, I ſhall now in a few words acquaint your Lordſhip, That on the 2d of July the Count d'Eſtaign arrived at Grenada, with 25 ſail of the line and 12 frigates, having 6500 land-troops on board. We made the beſt defence we could with the handful of people we had, which conſiſted of 101 rank and file of the 48th regiment, 24 artillery-recruits, and between 300 and 400 militia.

We had the good fortune to repulſe the enemy in their firſt attack; but in the ſecond they carried our lines by dint of ſuperior numbers, after a conflict of about an hour and a half, in which they had killed and wounded 300 men and upwards, which amounts to more than the whole force we had to oppoſe to their attack; for in the preceding night we were deſerted by almoſt all the coloured people, and the greateſt part of the new ſubjects. Being at the diſcretion of the enemy, without means of reſiſtance or proſpect of relief, we were obliged to propoſe a capitulation; which was inſtantly and peremptorily refuſed by the Count d'Eſtaign *in toto*; and in lieu of it he ſent to me the moſt extraordinary and unexampled project that ever entered into the mind of a general or politician. This I rejected in my turn; and there being no poſſibility of obtaining any other, all the principal inhabitants to whom I communicated it were unanimous in preferring a ſurrender without any conditions at all to the one that was offered; and upon that footing the enemy are now poſſeſſed of the iſland.

My letter of the 5th of July is ſo full and circumſtantial, that I muſt refer your Lordſhip to it, and to the papers inclo-

(A) The letter referred to above has not been received.

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ſed in it, for the particulars *. I flatter myſelf that your Lordſhip will believe, that nothing was omitted that could poſſibly have been done for the preſervation of Grenada. This reflection is the only conſolation I have under the misfortune of its loſs.

In my former letter I mentioned, that it was intended that my fellow-priſoners, of the remains of the five companies of the 48th regiment, &c. ſhould imbark with me for Europe in a ſhip ſet apart for that purpoſe; but, I know not why, its deſtination was altered: the troops were ſent, as I am informed, to Guadaloupe; and I was put on board a French frigate bound for this place; where we arrived laſt night. I have written to M. de Sartine, through whoſe hands this letter paſſes, to know the intentions of his court with regard to my enlargement, and expect his anſwer in a few days.

M. d'Eſtaign would not conſent to any exchange of priſoners in the Weſt Indies on this occaſion.

An aſſurance was given to the inhabitants of Grenada, that they ſhould retain quiet poſſeſſion of their eſtates; and that, during the war, they ſhould not be obliged to carry arms againſt his Majeſty. The other arrangements, I preſume, will depend on the court of Verſailles. —— I am, &c.

MACARTNEY."

An account of the ſea-fight off Grenada, July 6. [437.] was likewiſe publiſhed at Paris, by authority, Sept. 10. viz.

"The King's fleet having kept the ſame anchorage from the 2d of July, the fort of the Hoſpital morne having been taken by aſſault in the night between the 3d and 4th, we did not change a poſition that was more to windward than that in the bay. The royal fort in the town of St George, and the colony, having been ſurrendered at diſcretion the ſame day by Lord Macartney, ſome ſhips, which the foul ground in Molenier creek had cauſed to drive, had ſtretched as far as the bay, to find better anchorage.

The 5th of July, having notice that the Engliſh fleet had been ſeen off the iſland of St Vincent, ſteering ſouth, at day-break a ſignal was made for our fleet to weigh, and then another ſignal to prepare for action.

At half paſt one in the afternoon, the ſignal for rallying having called back the ſhips which had driven and were under ſail, they worked up againſt the ſtrength of the contrary currents. If the wind had been to the ſouth-eaſt, the fleet would have got under ſail directly, to meet the enemy, and bring on a battle, which was more deſired than expected; but as the winds were from eaſt to eaſt-north-eaſt, the currents and the calm would have driven us further off, and moſt likely have thrown us to leeward, ſo far as to have made it difficult to beat up again, it was therefore thought preferable to paſs the night at anchor.

The 6th of July, at half paſt three in the morning, our frigates who were looking out to windward, made ſignal of the approach of the Engliſh fleet. The ſignal for getting under way was immediately made; the repetition of the ſignals from the frigates made it neceſſary to renew the ſignal for ſailing at a quarter paſt five. In a quarter of an hour more the day broke, and the enemy's fleet appeared to windward, at about a league and a half diſtant, coming down upon us with all ſails ſet. Some of our ſhips being ſtill at anchor, we made ſignal for them to cut their cables. We all got under way. Signal was made, at three quarters paſt five, to form the neareſt line on the ſtarboard tack: the enemy approaching, it became neceſſary to form our line of battle as ſpeedily as poſſible, without paying any regard to the poſt or rank of the ſhips.

The Engliſh fleet was then compoſed of nineteen ſail of the line, and a frigate to repeat ſignals; made a tack oppoſite to our fleet. There lay to, to windward, a fleet from twenty-five to twenty-eight ſail, which we knew had Engliſh troops on board, deſtined for a debarkation, eſcorted by two ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates. The ſea was ſmooth, and we had a pretty breeze during the whole day. At half paſt ſeven the ſignal for engaging was thrown out, the briſkneſs of getting under way not having permitted a juſt formation of the line.

Several ſhips being to leeward, made ſignals for them to work up as cloſe to it as poſſible, to croud ſail to get into their ſtation, and for the van to ſhorten ſail, that both the windward and leeward ſhips might get into the line, and form a rear-guard. Theſe ſignals were ſucceſſively made till three quarters after eight.

It is probable the enemy did not know that

* [This letter has not yet appeared.]

that the iſland was taken: it is to be preſumed they thought they had a ſufficient force. They ſtretched along our line; which preſented to them fewer veſſels to engage than they had; yet they received a fire equal to their own. As ſoon as they had paſſed our line, they put on the ſame tack with us, and wore with the wind aſtern. The headmoſt ſhip of their van had continued on her tack as far as the opening of the bay of St George, when the forts fired on her. The enemy carrying ſail, and keeping as near the wind as poſſible, was then joined by the two ſhips of the line which had hitherto kept with the tranſports, and who coming down full ſail, got to the head of the line. Three ſhips of the rear-guard then appeared very much out of order, and began to fall to leeward.

The reſt of the Engliſh fleet got cloſer together, and appeared to ſtrive to get farther from our fire. At a quarter paſt nine, and at half paſt nine, ſignals were thrown out to form in a line, to keep as cloſe to the wind as poſſible. Three of the Engliſh rear ſeemed deſirous of attacking ſome of our ſhips which were to the leeward of the line; but having been better acquainted with them, they ſtood off at twenty minutes paſt ten, to regain their poſt in the line, which ſtill kept up in the wind.

At forty minutes paſt ten ſignal was made for ten of our ſhips, which were to leeward of our line, to wear, and form a rear-guard. The ſignals were repeated by the frigates; two of the ſhips worked up, and by keeping their wind got into the line. The fifteen ſhips which firſt conſtituted our line, had handled very roughly the van of the Engliſh, whoſe courſe, by the extenſion of their line, and by the efforts they made to keep the wind, could not aſſiſt, but through our rear-guard.

At a quarter paſt twelve the action ceaſed. The fire had been very briſk: five Engliſh ſhips were greatly hurt in their maſts and rigging; three ſhips of the rear-guard were ſeparated from the reſt, and more to leeward. The ſignals made to our leeward ſhips to tack, and form in a line, had been ſucceſſively obeyed, as well as they could be done, and at a quarter paſt two the line was completely formed. As ſoon as that was certain, a ſignal was made to be ready to engage all together. The object of this manœuvre was to ſeparate, if poſſible, the three ſhips of the Engliſh rear from their main body. We continued to keep on the ſtarboard tack till three quarters after two; when, being certain the preparatory ſignal was ſufficiently underſtood, the ſignal for the execution of the deſign was then made, and the whole line tacked at once without any veſſel miſſing ſtays.--The enemy made a like manœuvre at the ſame time.

The King's fleet finding itſelf thus at a ſtand, made the ſignal to form the line with a contrary poſition; and the ſignals to croud ſail, and to hold the wind, were ſucceſſively thrown out. The leewardmoſt of the three Engliſh ſhips immediately put before the wind, and conſequently was totally ſeparated from the fleet. If ſhe had been chaſed, it is very likely ſhe would have been taken; but it was thought proper to avoid any ſeparation of our fleet, that we might not fall to leeward of Grenada, a return thither being the moſt uſeful, and the beſt proof of the advantage it had gained. The two other Engliſh ſhips continued on the ſame tack, and making a ſtretch to join their own fleet, we paſſed to leeward. The centre had received the whole fire of the line, but our critical ſituation did not bring down the Engliſh fleet, who continued to keep their wind to get from us.

Our fire during the night; the two tacks we made in the ſame water; the bad condition of ſome of Adm. Byron's ſhips; his perſeverance in keeping his wind, when one of his ſhips was cut off by putting before it, and when another ſtood in great want of aſſiſtance; his retreat; his quitting the field of battle; in fine, the capture of an Engliſh tranſport with 150 ſoldiers, and a colony loſt, will not leave any doubt of the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms. It would have been ſtill greater, if it had been poſſible to have got the wind of the twenty-five tranſports, and to have got nearer to the enemy. But it is the more glorious, ſince the King's ſhips, who fought together, and in a line, were always really inferior in number to the Engliſh fleet, which came to attack them, completely formed, and with the advantage of the wind.

The particular manœuvres of the general officers and captains, who, by their ſkill, and their zeal, have replaced that which alone can conſtitute the force of a fleet, uniformity,—the manner in which they

they mutually supported each other,—the small ships, which thought themselves in their place when at the head or midst of a line of battle, and who, in posts which were not their proper situations, resisted an enemy whose fleet was formed of only great ships, and where they now attacked with boldness, conducted themselves with much bravery and dexterity,—the prudent and well-directed fire of divers ships,—the promptitude with which some of them got into their stations,—the care they took to keep in them,—the good-will and cheerfulness of the crews, who did not hesitate a moment during a long and bloody fight,—all this would require that we should enlarge separately on the conduct of each particular ship."

We see no account of the number of private men killed or wounded; there is a list of the officers, by which we see, there were killed, of naval officers, three captains, five lieutenants, and two midshipmen; and of military officers, one captain, and one lieutenant: and there were wounded, of naval officers, four captains, five lieutenants, one ensign, and three midshipmen; and of military officers, one colonel in second, seven auxiliary officers, a captain of cavalry, an officer of the artillery, an officer of Walsh's regiment, and a captain and sublieutenant of the regiment of Auxerrois.

The day after this engagement, proclamations were issued by the French commandant, viz.

"By the King.

John Francis, Count de Durat, Colonel of Infantry, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St Louis, Governor-General of the Grenades, and its dependencies, &c.

THIS is to give notice to all the inhabitants of this government, That Lord Macartney, having surrendered himself, together with the colony, at discretion, his fate, that of his troops, and of the inhabitants, depend entirely on the courtesy and clemency of his Majesty; in consequence of which the said inhabitants are acquainted, that being become, by the said surrender, subjects to the King, they ought to fulfil their duties as such, under pain of the crime of high treason of the first degree, and to be judged and treated accordingly.

Given at Grenada this 7th of July 1779,

THE COUNT DE DURAT."

"By the King.

John Francis, Count de Durat, &c.

BEING informed of the many oppressions exercised by the English government, particularly against the French inhabitants of the island of Grenada, called *new subjects*, contrary to the capitulation of the colony on the 4th of March 1762 [24.215.], the treaty of peace at Versailles in 1763 [25.137.], the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and others, confirmed and recognised by the said treaty of 1763; in violation of their natural rights, and the rights of nations, as well as the laws of England; who, in revenge, have committed acts which have been injurious to the whole members of the colony, and which will be the object of a particular memorial to be sent to our court: We have therefore, from henceforward and for ever, discharged all the inhabitants of the island of Grenada, (or according to the exigencies of the times only, and this for a certain term, which will be limited), from the payment of all mortgages and other agreements of whatsoever kind by them contracted with the city of London, and all other places of trade subject to his Britannic Majesty, without any exception; reserving to the court of France to make good all reclamations that are just and well founded, and dependent on the present articles.

As the representative of his Britannic Majesty in the island of Grenada, instead of agreeing to yield at discretion, might have proposed such honourable conditions, as his bravery, his good defence, his birth, titles, employments, and honours, would have induced us readily to have agreed to; and as his only motive could be, to prevent the inhabitants of the Grenades from enjoying those advantages granted by the English to the inhabitants of the island of St Lucia [86.]; whilst the principal inhabitants of the Grenades, deceived by a point of honour, have sacrificed their interest to that degree as to permit their money to be taken from them, and to lose all they had accumulated, after the example of Lord Macartney, in a place which they thought impregnable: To recompense them for these and other considerable losses which they have sustained, it is prohibited, under pain of disobedience, military execution, and confiscation of their effects, to all and every of the inhabitants of the Grenades, to make good any payments that

that may be due to the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, whether directly or indirectly.

And as the debtors of the inhabitants of Grenada who reſide in England, may refuſe exact and ſpeedy payment of what they owe, royal judges ſhall be appointed by an ordinance, who, after examination of the claims, ſhall oblige the factors or managers of houſes or farms, whoſe owners ſhall be in any of the dominions of his Britannic Majeſty, to give up ſums equal to thoſe which ſhall be due in England to the inhabitants of Grenada, whether French or Engliſh; and the ſurplus of the effects of ſuch Engliſh abſentees ſhall be proviſionally lodged in the treaſury of the colony, in order to be reſtored at the peace. The factors or managers who ſhall have taken an oath of fidelity, ſhall not be put out of their employments whilſt they execute them well; but there ſhall be appointed by government guardians of abſentees effects, who, after having been duly ſworn before the Senechauſſe, ſhall reckon, pay, and give them in charge to the actual factors, or diſpoſſeſs them, only according to the decree of the judges.

Given at Grenada, the 7th of July 1779.

THE COUNT DE DURAT."

"By the King.

John Francis, Count de Durat, &c.

BEING informed, that ſeveral individuals of the United Provinces have ſupplied divers of the inhabitants of the Grenades with conſiderable ſums of money, under mortgage of their habitations, ſlaves, or other immoveables, with the guarantee of Engliſh merchants, and by authority of the parliament of G. Britain; and as theſe money-lenders cannot be conſidered but as borrowed names of the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, all theſe creditors come under the claſs of thoſe which are ſpecified in our proclamation of the 7th of this month: we therefore defer the payment, as it is ordered in that proclamation, being evident that the ſubjects of the United Provinces cannot thereby be injured, having their recourſe upon their correſpondents, and that all the loſſes muſt fall on theſe laſt, which ſo far diminiſhes the property of our enemies.

Given at the Grenades, 10th July 1779.

THE COUNT DE DURAT."

The Lion, of Adm. Byron's ſquadron, which it was feared was taken [440.], got in to Jamaica. — Vice-Adm. Parker writes to the Admiralty, from on board the Ruby, in Port-Royal harbour, Jamaica, July 26. "His Majeſty's ſhip the Lion arrived here the 20th inſtant, almoſt a wreck, having ſuffered very conſiderably in an engagement, the 6th inſtant, off Grenada, between the Engliſh and French fleets. I think it but juſtice to Capt. Cornwallis to aſſure their Lordſhips, that, from the diſtreſſed ſituation of the Lion, ſhe could not poſſibly rejoin Vice-Adm. Byron. The gallant behaviour of Capt. Cornwallis during the action, and the unwearied pains taken by him afterwards to attack a ſhip of equal force, [this proved to be the Monmouth, of 64 guns], ſuppoſed to be one of the French ſquadron, are worthy of commendation."

Extract of a letter from St Chriſtopher's.

"I was ſtanding near the ſtrand, on the 14th of June, I ſaw the Supply ſtoreſhip, mounting 26 guns, on fire, in the middle of the fleet. The next ſhips to her ſlipt their cables, and ſtood out to ſea. Some of the King's ſhips ſent their carpenters to cut the cables, and ſet her afloat. I haſtened home, as did every one, for fear of the fire reaching the powder-room, and of her blowing up. The ſhip, all in flames, began to ſail; but the ſails which were ſet were ſoon burnt, and no ſail left but that on the bowſprit. At the cloſe of the day, it had juſt paſſed the town, and Iriſh town, and burned till between twelve and one, when it blew up with a ſhocking noiſe. A lieutenant of the navy, who happened juſt to be rowing by the ſhip when ſhe took fire, was, in all probability, ſent as an angel by God, to preſerve the great fleet, and the town of Baſſeterre: He leaped into the ſhip; ordered that all the cannon, which were loaded, ſhould be pointed upwards, and then fired off: he then drove the ſailors, who were ſo confuſed that they knew not what to do, overboard into the ſea, out of which they were taken by boats from the fleet: he thereupon ſeized the helm, and ſteered the fiery ſhip almoſt through the whole fleet: and when he could bear the heat no longer, he faſtened the helm as well as he could, and let himſelf down by a rope at the ſtern; but the rope took fire, broke, and this brave man fell into the boat, and was much hurt. It is uncertain whether any or how many lives were loſt.

WHO's

WHO's AFRAID?

AS Daddy *Time*, in his career,
Flits swiftly onward, in my ear
He whispers, — "Youth's delights are flown,
Life's flow'ry *spring* no longer known,
When sportive Innocence bears sway,
And Pleasure hails each coming day;
For scenes less pleasing now prepare,
A family and household care,
Where Joy is chequer'd deep with Sorrow,
And Prudence teases with — *to-morrow*."
Kind *Hope* now taps me on the shoulder,
"Pleasures increase as you grow older:
Enchanting beauty, sparkling wine,
With Friendship, shall their roses twine;
Your active powers have ample play,
And Nature pours her kindliest ray;
Encircled by a croud of joys,
Variety, that never cloys,
In rainbow vest adorn'd, invites
To ever-pleasing new delights."
While thus cheers *Hope*, in smiles array'd,
To *Time* I'll echo, — "WHO's AFRAID?"
Another visit pays Old *Time*:
"You've pass'd the noon-day of your prime;
You now descend Life's destin'd hill,
(I never let my glass stand still);
Gray hairs and wrinkled age apace
Move on, to stare you in the face."—
Blithe *Hope*, who never quits my room,
Prompts me to smile at fading bloom:
"You've had of manhood's summer-store
A *quantum suf.* or rather more;
Who feast on pleasure till replete,
Should leave to other folks their seat:
Your *Autumn* days, serenely bright,
Shall, calmly grave, now wing their flight;
In *Autumn* too fair Wisdom's root
Still yields its kindliest, richest fruit,
Which less maturer days in vain
May wish, but seldom can obtain."
While thus cheers *Hope*, in smiles array'd,
To *Time* I'll echo, — "WHO's AFRAID?"
Once more comes Father *Time*: — "My friend,
You're verging to your latter end;
Chill Winter freezes in your veins,
Nor Health, scarce Memory remains:
No longer now you flit the wing,
Like wild papilios in the spring;
Nor like the summer-eagle fly
To dare the sun with dauntless eye;
Nor like th' autumnal red-breast move
With plaintive tales of former love;
The moulting season now is come,
You now must drop the jaded plume,
Within the grave, your shell, to rot,
Uncertain of your future lot;
From children, friends, and all you love,
Alas! how irksome to remove!"
Here *Hope*, my constant cheerer, cries,
"That old dry-nurse's threats despise:
Who would not wish a journey's end,
To meet a father and a friend?
Whose loving mercy will bestow
Those joys we vainly seek below;
Who form'd us beings frail, can ne'er
Or tyrant prove, or judge severe."
While thus cheers *Hope*, in smiles array'd,
In *Death* I'll echo, — "WHO's AFRAID?"

On GOOD HUMOUR.

Written at Eton school, by the late Lord Lyttelton.

TELL me, ye sons of Phœbus, what is this
Which all admire, but few, too few, possess?
A virtue 'tis to ancient maids unknown,
And prudes who spy all faults except their own.
Lov'd and defended by the brave and wise,
Tho' knaves abuse it, and, like fools, despise.
Say, Wyndham, if 'tis possible to tell,
What is the thing in which you most excel?
Hard is the question; for in all you please,
Yet sure good-nature is the noblest praise!
Secur'd by this, your parts no envy move,
For none can envy him whom all must love.
This magic pow'r can make e'en folly please,
This to Pitt's genius adds a brighter grace,
And sweetens ev'ry charm in Celia's face.

A WOMAN TO YOU! A new song.

WHen thy beauty appears
In its graces and airs,
All bright as an angel new dropt from the sky;
At distance I gaze, and amaz'd by my fears,
So strangely you dazzle my eye!

But when, without art,
Your kind thoughts you impart,
When your love runs in blushes thro' every vein;
When it darts from your eye, when it pants in your heart,
Then I know you're a woman again.

There's a passion and pride
In our sex, she reply'd,
And thus, might I gratify both, I would do;
Still an angel appear to each lover beside,
But yet be a woman to you.

EPIGRAM on the heroic and lamented death of Capt. FARMER, *of the Quebec, who was blown up with his ship in an engagement with a French frigate on the 6th of October* 1779. [567.]

THUS saints and heroes, sacred and profane,
Were wont of old celestial wreaths to gain;
Thus Oeta saw Alcmena's * son expire,
And thus the Tishbite † soar'd on wheels of fire.

CRITO.

ANOTHER.

THY name, Quebec, these grateful isles revere;
Yet still must bathe thy laurels with a tear!
WOLFE, 'midst loud shouts of conquest, clos'd his eyes, [21. 547.]
And Death from FARMER snatch'd his prostrate prize.

* *Hercules.* † *Elijah.*

The YOUNG EAGLE: A fable.

Humbly addreſſed to the Princeſs-Royal.

FAir Princeſs, in whoſe blooming face
Thy parents' beauties all we trace,
Forgive an humble bard the lay,
Which thus to you he dares to pay;
The Muſes, ſtill in freedom bold,
(For ſo they were in days of old),
To virtue, innocence, and youth,
Have held on high the ſong of truth:
And ſurely all muſt own—to you
The verſe moſt certainly is due.
Tho' fable dreſs the artleſs line,
And no gay flouriſhes may ſhine;
Yet ſhall the moral—underſtood,
Be honeſt, pleaſing, juſt, and good.
You are ordain'd by ruling fate,
To ſhine in an exalted ſtate!
Yet ſure your condeſcending mind
Will ſmile on what is well deſign'd;
Nor think the humble offering vain,
Tho' low the bard, and weak the ſtrain.
Search thro' the female world—'tis true,
From cottage-virgin up to you,
All muſt the tale of flatt'ry hear,
Which poiſons, tho' it pleaſe the ear:
Like fruits, which travellers declare,
Bloom to the eye, all bright and fair;
Tho' ſweets delicious they diſpenſe,
Yet warp in lethargy the ſenſe;
To ſhun ſuch ills, the wary Muſe
Would teach,—and thus her tale purſues.
An Eagle once, of female mould,
(For thus we find the ſtory told),
High on a northern cliff was found,
With all the race of courtiers round;
She ſpread her wings, and rais'd her creſt,
And all her dignity expreſt:
The ſervile crew her charms ſurvey'd,
And thus their adulation paid.
The Peacock ſaid—Your grace and air,
I vow, is far beyond compare;
And then the fancy of your dreſs
Is more than language can expreſs.
The Magpye prais'd her eloquence;
The Owl her ready wit and ſenſe;
The Gooſe admir'd her portly gait,
And all th' appendages of ſtate;
Her eyes, the Hawk had ſet on fire,
And fill'd his breaſt with ſtrange deſire;
Her voice, the Nightingale made known,
Was much ſuperior to her own:
But all alike at once agree,
To praiſe her inbred clemency.
Now indignation fill'd her breaſt,
And all the Eagle ſhone confeſt
Begone, ſhe cried, with fiery eyes,
Your fulſome flatt'ry I deſpiſe.
Were I to give ſuch nonſenſe grace,
'Twould ſtigmatize my royal race:
For magnanimity of mind,
And noble virtue I'm deſign'd;
Above all other birds I ſoar,
By Jove ordain'd for regal pow'r;
Which that I rightly may purſue,
I muſt deſpiſe *ſuch ſlaves as you.*

On the death of Dr ARMSTRONG. [510.]

YE ſwains of Liddal *, as ye drive your ſheep
To verdant paſtures, or the ruſſet ſteep;
If yet a Muſe on Liddal's banks remain,
For tuneful ARMSTRONG wake the plaintive ſtrain.
Though from you long, long from the limpid wave,
In which he lov'd his infant limbs to lave;
Long from the pool, where oft with mimic fly
He patient angled for the ſilver fry;
Yet were his manners artleſs as your own,
As plain as he the world had never known.
The world he ſcorn'd; for well he knew to ſcan
The crooked views of narrow-minded man.
Ye ſons of Galen, though he lack'd not ſkill,
Like you, by ſlow and ſecret means to kill,
He ſought to ſave: he ſtrove to heal the frame,
And breath'd Nepenthe in poetic flame.
From breezy ſummit, or fair opening lawn,
He bade his patients hail the chearful dawn;
Their villas build wide from the marſhy mead,
But chief where bees on fragrant wild thyme feed †;
As death itſelf avoid the ſmoky town;
Reſiſt th' enfeebling luxury of down;
Far from the breaſt all rankling cares expel,
And there invite Content and Hope to dwell.
Love too he ſung: Love was his favourite lay,
And oft their vows ſhall each fond couple pay,
Where reſts his head. Monks let cold themes employ:
He taught how beſt to ſhare the burning joy ‡;
When keen deſire the youthful boſom fills,
And thro' each nerve the fine ſenſation thrills,
Tell dangers how to 'ſcape; how to controul
The ſtrong emotions of the melting ſoul,
When ruddy manhood eyes the virgin-breaſt,
And ſees it ripe, and panting to be preſs'd;
To toy till Hymen fan the mutual fire,
And both embrace, both murmur, both expire.
Alas! what ſung he not?—But ceaſe, my ſtrain:
For he is gone where joys immortal reign;
Where blooms each pleaſure which he priz'd below,
And love and friendſhip with more ardour glow.

Gray's-Inn, Sept. 10. W. R.

* *A ſtream which runs into the river Eſk, near the village of Canabie, in the ſouth of Scotland; on the banks of which Dr Armſtrong was born.*

† *Art of preſerving Health, book* 3.

‡ *Oeconomy of Love.*

PAUPER and DIVES: An epigram.

SAys Pauper to Dives, Had I but like thee
Abundance of wealth and of ſtore,
How bleſt and how happy, oh! then ſhould I be!
I ne'er would complain any more.

Says Dives to Pauper, Would you but confine
Your wants to your fortune and taſte,
Your fortune would be fully equal to mine,
Your bleſs would be equally great.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

DENMARK.

"*London*, *Oct.* 23. They write from Copenhagen, that they had received advice of a very great ſhock of an earthquake having been felt all over the iſland of Bournholm, in the Baltic ſea, which laſted above three minutes, in a S. E. direction, and did conſiderable damage to the villages of Jutland."

"*Copenhagen*, *Oct.* 2. In conſequence of a requiſition, by Mr Eden, envoy-extraordinary from the court of London, the King has ordered two tranſport-ſhips, brought into the port of Bergen by a frigate calling herſelf one of Paul Jones's ſquadron, to be delivered up. The Engliſh ſhips above mentioned were, the Betſy of Liverpool, and the Unicorn of London, for Quebec and New York, laden on account of government. His Majeſty, when he ordered theſe veſſels to be reſtored with their cargoes, gave orders to ſtop the American corſair twenty-four hours after their departure, to prevent them a ſecond time from being incommoded."

GERMANY. [273.]

"*Paris*, *Sept.* 6. On the 22d of July an earthquake made a frightful ravage on the coaſts of Tournay. The preſbytery of the village of Nivelle, as well as the church, and many houſes, were overthrown. It was felt afterwards at Caſtle-Abbey, where it threw down the tower, church, and almoſt all the buildings. Happily all the religious were out. The famous village of Fontenoy was alſo attacked, where ſixty houſes were overthrown, and as many inhabitants killed. The firſt news that we received of this diſaſter adds, that its terrible effects extended even to the borough of Leuze, and further."

UNITED PROVINCES. [443.]

"*Amſterdam*, *Oct.* 8. Tueſday laſt, Paul Jones, with the prizes the Serapis and Counteſs of Scarborough [565.], entered the Texel, and this day he appeared on the exchange. He was dreſſed in the American uniform, with a Scotch bonnet edged with gold; is of a middling ſtature, ſtern countenance, and ſwarthy complexion."

A letter from a gentleman at Amſterdam to his friend at Leith, after giving an account of the arrival of Paul Jones in the Texel, ſays, "You may count it a very fortunate circumſtance for your town and ſhipping, that this gentleman (meaning Jones) was prevented from hurting you, when he was in your frith, by a ſtrong weſterly wind, and the ſpringing of a maſt; as, in a converſation I had with him in this city, he aſſured me, that his intention was, to ſeize the ſhipping in the harbour, and to ſet fire to ſuch as he could not carry off. He ſeems to be well acquainted with the coaſt, and knew there was no force there to oppoſe him."

"*Hague*, *Oct.* 13. Sir Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador from the court of London, has had a conference with Baron de Heckeren-Brantſenbourg, who preſides this week among the States-General, when he preſented the following memorial.

"High and Mighty Lords, The underſigned Ambaſſador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain has the honour to communicate to your High Mightineſſes, That there has lately entered the road of the Texel two of the King's ſhips, namely, *the Serapis* and *the Counteſs of Scarborough*, who were attacked and taken by force by one named *Paul Jones*, a ſubject to the King, who, according to treaties, and the laws of war, falls under the claſs of rebels or pirates. The underſigned is conſequently driven by force to recur to your High Mightineſſes to demand their immediate orders to ſtop in the Texel the Serapis and Counteſs of Scarborough, with all the officers and ſhips companies, and all belonging to them; and further recommends it to the humanity of their High Mightineſſes, to permit that the wounded may be ſent on ſhore; the expences of which ſhall be defrayed by the King his maſter. Done at the Hague, Oct. 8. 1779. Le Chev. YORKE."

"*Hague Gazette*, *Oct.* 15. We are deſired to inſert the following atteſtation, taken upon oath, to ſhew how much the enemies of G. Britain endeavour by every means to ſet the neutral powers againſt that nation.

"On the 4th of October a ſailor, who ſerved on board the Epervier, formerly an Engliſh letter of marque, declared, That, in order to get out of priſon in France, he had engaged to ſerve on board the Black Prince, of Dunkirk, commanded by Luke Ryan, an Iriſh-

man; that on the 10th of Auguſt they pillaged eight Engliſh coaſters; and afterwards, under Engliſh colours, they plundered ſeveral Dutch veſſels, although they had their colours hoiſted; that on the 8th of September they met a Daniſh veſſel, into which Captain Ryan fired a broadſide, and pillaged her. The deponent alſo declares, That on the 12th of September they met a Dutch brig, which they alſo plundered. The deponent further declares, in the moſt ſacred manner, That the ſaid Luke Ryan always hoiſted Engliſh colours when he pillaged neutral veſſels. The ſame deponent alſo ſays, that the Black Prince came into Dunkirk on the 26th of September; that Ryan was going out again in another veſſel of eighteen guns; and that the Black Prince will ſail again after ſhe is repaired, under the command of one Newland, alſo an Iriſhman, and will have an American commiſſion, but ſail as a ſmuggler."

Another ſailor, who alſo eſcaped from the Black Prince, confirmed all the above upon oath."

SPAIN. [446.]

"*Madrid, Sept.* 14. The people of all orders and claſſes ſeem to vie with each other in their contributions towards building of ſhips for the defence of the kingdom. Already upwards of 1,299,000 piaſtres have been ſubſcribed for that purpoſe."

"*Madrid, Sept.* 30. The Dean and Chapter of Soria have requeſted his Majeſty to accept of the funds and ſilver plate of their college; offering, moreover, to devote to the ſervice of the ſtate the greateſt part of their revenues; the Grand Commander, and the Chapter of Commanders of the royal hoſpital without the walls of the city of Burgos, have repreſented to the King, That, without the leaſt neglect to the obligations of their inſtitution, they can lay at his Majeſty's feet a very conſiderable ſum, namely, a million of reals, which they have in the funds of the corporations of trade in Madrid; Don Francis-Antoine Arbeteta, who lately obtained the benefice of Villaverde, valued at 2000 ducats revenue, hath made an offer of the greateſt part of it towards the public expences; and many other perſons have made generous offers of their lives and fortunes."

A letter from Cadiz, which was received at London about Oct. 20. ſays, "A ſmall ſquadron is juſt returned to this bay, after having thrown 500 bombs into Sallee, and burnt two corſairs, one of twelve, and the other of eighteen guns: they ſet fire twice to a third, which the Moors ſoon found means to extinguiſh, and ſave the veſſel. The loſs of the ſquadron in this enterpriſe amounted only to fourteen men, killed and wounded. They took a Daniſh veſſel deſtined for Sallee, laden with military ſtores, and a quantity of maſts."

ENGLAND. [506.]

Monſ. Alexis Mouſſin Pouſchkin, miniſter-plenipotentiary from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, had his audience of leave of the King on the 13th of October; and afterwards Monſ. de Simolin (his ſucceſſor in the ſame character) had his firſt private audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his credentials. *Lond. gaz.*

Gen. Vaughan arrived at London from New York, Oct. 4. [551.]

Adm. Byron arrived in London from the Weſt Indies, Oct. 6. and went to Windſor on the Sunday following, where he had a conference with the King.

On the 29th of October, Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bt, Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Admiral of the White, ſet out from London for Portſmouth to take on him the command of a fleet.

"*Admiralty-office, Oct.* 12. A letter from Capt. Pearſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Serapis, to Mr Stephens, of which the following is a copy, was yeſterday received at this office.

"*Pallas, French frigate in Congreſs ſervice, Texel, Oct.* 6. 1779.

SIR,

YOU will be pleaſed to inform the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 23d ult. being cloſe in with Scarborough, about eleven o'clock, a boat came on board with a letter from the bailiffs of that corporation, giving information of a flying ſquadron of the enemy's ſhips being on the coaſt, and of a part of the ſaid ſquadron having been ſeen from thence the day before, ſtanding to the ſouthward [509.]. As ſoon as I received this intelligence, I made the ſignal for the convoy to bear down under my lee, and repeated it with two guns: notwithſtanding which, the van

of the convoy kept their wind, with all ſail, ſtretching out to the ſouthward from under Flamborough head, till between twelve and one; when the headmoſt of them got ſight of the enemy's ſhips, which were then in chace of them. They then tacked, and made the beſt of their way under the ſhore for Scarborough, &c. letting fly their top-gallant ſheets, and firing guns: upon which I made all the ſail I could to windward, to get between the enemy's ſhips and the convoy; which I ſoon effected. At one o'clock we got ſight of the enemy's ſhips from the maſt-head, and about four we made them plain from the deck to be three large ſhips and a brig: upon which I made the Counteſs of Scarborough's ſignal to join me, ſhe being in ſhore with the convoy; at the ſame time I made the ſignal for the convoy to make the beſt of their way, and repeated the ſignal with two guns: I then brought to, to let the Counteſs of Scarborough come up, and cleared ſhip for action. At half paſt five the Counteſs of Scarborough joined me, the enemy's ſhips then bearing down upon us, with a light breeze at S. S. W.; at ſix tacked, and laid our head in ſhore, in order to keep our ground the better between the enemy's ſhips and the convoy; ſoon after which we perceived the ſhips bearing down upon us to be a two-decked ſhip and two frigates; but from their keeping end on upon us, on bearing down, we could not diſcern what colours they were under. At about twenty minutes paſt ſeven, the largeſt ſhip of the three brought-to, on our larboard bow, within muſket-ſhot. I hailed him, and aſked what ſhip it was. They anſwered in Engliſh, The Princeſs-Royal. I then aſked, where they belonged to? They anſwered evaſively: on which I told them, if they did not anſwer directly, I would fire into them. They then anſwered with a ſhot; which was inſtantly returned with a broadſide; and after exchanging two or three broadſides, he backed his top-ſails, and dropped upon our quarter within piſtol-ſhot, then filled again, put his helm a-weather, and run us on board upon our weather-quarter, and attempted to board us; but being repulſed, he ſheered off: upon which I backed our top-ſails, in order to get ſquare with him again; which, as ſoon as he obſerved, he then filled, put his helm a-weather, and laid us athwart hawſe; his mizen ſhrouds took our jib-boom, which hung him for ſome time, till it at laſt gave way, and we dropt along-ſide of each other, head and ſtern, when the fluke of our ſpare anchor hooking his quarter, we became ſo cloſe fore and aft, that the muzzles of our guns touched each others ſides. In this poſition we engaged from half paſt eight till half paſt ten, during which time, from the great quantity and variety of combuſtible matters which they threw in upon our decks, chains, and in ſhort into every part of the ſhip, we were on fire not leſs than ten or twelve times in different parts of the ſhip, and it was with the greateſt difficulty and exertion imaginable at times that we were able to get it extinguiſhed. At the ſame time the largeſt of the two frigates kept ſailing roud us the whole action, and raking us fore and aft, by which means ſhe killed or wounded almoſt every man on the quarter and main decks. About half paſt nine, either from a hand-granade being thrown in at one of our lower-deck ports, or from ſome other accident, a cartridge of powder was ſet on fire, the flames of which running from cartridge to cartridge all the way aft, blew up the whole of the people and officers that were quartered abaft the main maſt; from which unfortunate circumſtance all thoſe guns were rendered uſeleſs for the remainder of the action, and I fear the greateſt part of the people will loſe their lives. At ten o'clock they called for quarters from the ſhip along-ſide, and ſaid they had ſtruck. Hearing this, I called upon the captain to know if they had ſtruck, or if he aſked for quarters; but no anſwer being made, after repeating my words two or three times, I called for the boarders, and ordered them to board; which they did: but the moment they were on board her, they diſcovered a ſuperior number laying under cover with pikes in their hands ready to receive them; on which our people retreated inſtantly into our own ſhip, and returned to their guns again till half paſt ten; when the frigate coming acroſs our ſtern, and pouring her broadſide into us again, without our being able to bring a gun to bear on her, I found it in vain, and, in ſhort, impracticable, from the ſituation we were in, to ſtand out any longer with the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs; I therefore ſtruck; (our main-maſt at the ſame time went by the board). The firſt lieutenant and myſelf were, immediately

diately eſcorted into the ſhip along-ſide, when we found her to be an American ſhip of war, called the Bon Homme Richard, of 40 guns and 375 men, commanded by Capt. Paul Jones; the other frigate which engaged us, to be the Alliance, of 40 guns and 300 men; and the third frigate, which engaged and took the Counteſs of Scarborough after two hours action, to be the Pallas, a French frigate of 32 guns and 275 men; the Vengeance, an armed brig of 12 guns and 70 men, all in Congreſs ſervice, and under the command of Paul Jones. They fitted out and ſailed from Port l'Orient the latter end of July, and came north about. They have on board 300 Engliſh priſoners, which they have taken, in different veſſels, in their way round, ſince they left France, and have ranſomed ſome others. On my going on board the Bon Homme Richard, I found her in the greateſt diſtreſs; her quarters and counter on the lower deck entirely drove in, and the whole of her lower-deck guns diſmounted: ſhe was alſo on fire in two places, and ſix or ſeven feet water in her hold; which kept increaſing upon them all night, and the next day, till they were obliged to quit her, and ſhe ſunk, with a great number of her wounded people on board her. She had 306 men killed and wounded in the action; our loſs in the Serapis was alſo very great. My officers and people in general behaved well; and I ſhould be very remiſs in my attention to their merit were I to omit recommending the remains of them to their Lordſhips favour. I muſt at the ſame time beg leave to inform their Lordſhips, that Capt. Piercy, in the Counteſs of Scarborough, was not in the leaſt remiſs in his duty, he having given me every aſſiſtance in his power, and as much as could be expected from ſuch a ſhip, in engaging the attention of the Pallas, a frigate of 32 guns, during the whole action. I am extremely ſorry for the misfortune that has happened, that of loſing his Majeſty's ſhip I had the honour to command; but, at the ſame time, I flatter myſelf with the hopes, that their Lordſhips will be convinced that ſhe has not been given away; but, on the contrary, that every exertion has been uſed to defend her; and that two eſſential pieces of ſervice to our country have ariſen from it; the one, in wholly overſetting the cruiſe, and intentions of this flying ſquadron; the other, in reſcuing the whole of a valuable convoy from falling into the hands of the enemy, which muſt have been the caſe had I acted any otherwiſe than I did. We have been driving about in the north ſea ever ſince the action, endeavouring to make to any port we poſſibly could, but have not been able to get into any place till today we arrived in the Texel. Herewith I incloſe you the moſt exact liſt of the killed and wounded I have as yet been able to procure, from my people being diſperſed amongſt the different ſhips, and having been refuſed permiſſion to muſter them. There are, I find, many more, both killed and wounded, than appears on the incloſed liſt; but their names as yet I find impoſſible to aſcertain; as ſoon as I poſſibly can, ſhall give their Lordſhips a full account of the whole.

I am, &c.

R. PEARSON.

P. S. I am refuſed permiſſion to wait on Sir Joſeph Yorke, and even to go on ſhore. — Incloſed is a copy of a letter from Capt. Piercy, late of the Counteſs of Scarborough.

Abſtract of the liſt of killed and wounded.

Killed 49. Wounded 68.

Amongſt the killed are the boatſwain, pilot, 1 maſter's mate, 2 midſhipmen, the coxſwain, 1 quartermaſter, 27 ſeamen, and 15 marines. — Amongſt the wounded are the ſecond lieutenant Michael Stanhope, and Lieut. Whiteman, ſecond lieutenant of marines, 2 ſurgeon's mates, 6 petty officers, 46 ſeamen, and 12 marines."

" *Pallas, a French frigate, in Congreſs ſervice, Texel, Oct.* 4. 1779.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that, about two minutes after you begun to engage with the largeſt ſhips of the enemy's ſquadron, I received a broadſide from one of the frigates; which I inſtantly returned, and continued engaging her for about twenty minutes, when ſhe dropt aſtern. I then made ſail up to the Serapis, to ſee if I could give you any aſſiſtance; but upon coming near you, I found you and the enemy ſo cloſe together, and covered with ſmoke, that I could not diſtinguiſh one ſhip from the other; and for fear I might fire into the Serapis inſtead of the enemy, I backed the main top-ſail in order to engage the attention of one of the frigates that was then

then coming up. When ſhe got on my ſtarboard quarter, ſhe gave me her broadſide; which, as ſoon as I could get my guns to bear, (which was very ſoon done), I returned, and continued engaging her for near two hours; when I was ſo unfortunate as to have all my braces, great part of the running rigging, main and mizen top-ſail ſheets, ſhot away, 7 of the guns diſmounted, 4 men killed, and 20 wounded, and another frigate coming up on my larboard quarter. In that ſituation, I ſaw it was in vain to contend any longer, with any proſpect of ſucceſs, againſt ſuch ſuperior force; I ſtruck to the Pallas, a French frigate, of 32 guns and 275 men, but in the ſervice of the Congreſs. I likewiſe beg leave to acquaint you, that my officers and ſhip's company behaved remarkably well the whole time I was engaged.

I am, &c.

THO. PIERCY.

To Richard Pearſon, Eſq; late Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Serapis."

"*Admiralty-office, Oct.* 12. Sir Charles Hardy, in his letter of the 9th inſtant, to Mr Stephens, has incloſed a letter from Lieut. George of the Rambler cutter; and Lieut. Michell, the regulating officer at Dartmouth, has likewiſe incloſed, in his letter of the ſame date, a letter from Mr Valentine, an officer of the revenue at Salcombe, giving an account of an engagement between his Majeſty's ſhip the Quebec and a French frigate of 40 guns; of which the following are copies.

"*Rambler, at Spithead, Oct.* 9. 1779.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on Wedneſday the 6th inſtant, being then in company with his Majeſty's ſhip Quebec, Uſhant bearing ſouth 15 leagues, at day-break we diſcovered three ſail to leeward in the S. W. quarter. Capt. Farmer made the ſignal for the Rambler to come under his ſtern; which I obeyed. He then aſked me what I thought of them: I told him, a ſhip, a cutter, and a Dutch hoy. He replied, he would go down and ſee what they were, and ordered me to keep cloſe to him. At half paſt eight we plainly perceived two of them to be a large French frigate, and a cutter. At nine the enemy's frigate began to fire at the Quebec, but at too great a diſtance to do any execution. At ten the Quebec, being within point-blank ſhot of the enemy, hoiſted her colours, and returned their fire, ſtill edging down to come to a cloſe engagement till ſhe was along-ſide the French frigate. I immediately hoiſted my colours, and ſtood in between the French frigate and the cutter, with an intent to cut her off from her conſort, and bring her to a cloſe engagement: which I effected; and began to engage her at eleven o' clock cloſe along-ſide: I then found her force to be ſixteen ſix-pounders, and full of men. We continued to engage her in the ſame poſition till within a few minutes of two o'clock, when ſhe ſet all the ſail ſhe could croud, and bore from us, we not having had the luck to carry away any thing material; and the Rambler, having her gaff ſhot away, her top-maſt ſhot through, the top-ſail hallyards, and moſt of her ſtanding and running rigging gone, and the main-ſail rendered unſerviceable, was incapable of following her with any hopes of coming up with her: at the ſame time ſeeing both the frigates diſmaſted, and the Quebec take fire, I endeavoured to get as near the Quebec as poſſible, in hopes of ſaving ſome of her men; but there being but little wind, and a large ſwell, found I could aſſiſt her no other way but by hoiſting out our boat; which I effected, and ſent the maſter and five men armed in her, who picked up one maſter's mate, two young midſhipmen, and fourteen more of the Quebec's people, the enemy's frigate at the ſame time firing at the boat *. As the Rambler was a conſiderable diſtance to leeward of the Quebec, I thought it would be in vain to ſend a ſecond time.

* ["*Portſmouth, Oct.* 20. The clerk of the Quebec, Mr Wilkie, who was ſaved by the Pruſſian veſſel, ſays, the firſt lieutenant of the Quebec was taken up by the French ſhip; that they threw over ſeveral things for our people to get on, and thereby ſaved eleven more of them; that he was within ten yards of them; that they ceaſed firing above half an hour before the Quebec took fire, and that they never fired a gun after. The Pruſſian veſſel ſaw the whole engagement, and lay to all night to aſſiſt in taking up our men. It was the guns of the Quebec going off by her own fire that occaſioned the report of the French firing at our boat. They were fully employed in keeping their own ſhip from ſinking, which they expected every moment."]

I want words ſufficient to deſcribe the noble and gallant manner of Capt. Farmer's engaging the enemy for upwards of three hours and a half that he lay alongſide the frigate, which carried twenty-eight eighteen-pounders on her main deck, and twelve guns on her quarter-deck and forecaſtle. The Quebec continued burning very fiercely, with her colours flying, till ſix o'clock, when ſhe blew up. I am much afraid, from the report of Mr William Moore, one of the maſter's mates of the Quebec, that Capt. Farmer, and his officers that were alive when he left the Quebec, ſhared the fate of the ſhip.

I muſt beg leave, at the ſame time, to recommend to you, Sir, the officers and crew of the Rambler, who did every thing that might be expected from Engliſhmen. I am happy to ſay our loſs conſiſts of only one man who has loſt his leg, the pilot ſhot through the arm with a muſket-ball, and ſeveral ſlightly wounded, as the enemy aimed at our maſts and rigging, in which they ſucceeded too well. From the cutter's not returning the fire for two or three broadſides before ſhe bore away, and ſeeing but few men on her decks, conclude ſhe ſuffered conſiderably.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES GEORGE.

To Sir Charles Hardy, Kt, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief, &c. &c."

"Gentlemen, *Salcombe, Oct.* 9. 1779.

Laſt night was brought in here, in a Topſham pilot-boat, thirteen of the crew of the Quebec frigate, Capt. Farmer, which was blown up in an engagement with a French forty-gun ſhip, the 6th of this inſtant, about fourteen leagues S. W. of Uſhant. They were taken from the Wreck by a Pruſſian veſſel, and put on board the pilot-boat five leagues off the bolt. There were about fourteen poor ſouls more left on another part of the wreck; but a heavy ſquall came on, which prevented the veſſel from taking them up. The people ſaw the Captain leap overboard, and endeavour to ſwim to one of our cutters which was in com- with them; but whether he was ſaved or not, they cannot tell. The Frenchman had all his three maſts ſhot away. The Captain's clerk is one of the perſons brought in here, who deſires the regulating captain at Dartmouth may be acquainted with their ſituation; three of the men are greatly wounded. I ſent for a doctor from Kingſbridge to dreſs their wounds laſt night, and have taken all the care imaginable of them. The Quebec's maſts were all ſhot away before ſhe blew up; they had about eighty men killed and wounded. The purſer, in endeavouring to ſwim to theſe poor ſouls, was drowned.——I am, &c.

RICH. VALENTINE.

P. S. I hope Capt. Michell will ſend the poor ſouls ſome relief immediately, as they are almoſt naked. The engagement began about nine o'clock in the morning, yard-arm and yard-arm, and laſted till two, when the Frenchman ceaſed firing. The ſails of the Quebec took fire from her own guns, which ſet fire to the veſſel, and ſhe blew up about ſix o' clock.

To the Collector and Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms at Dartmouth."

"*London, Oct.* 21. The Royal-Exchange aſſurance company have this day ordered a piece of plate of one hundred guineas value, to be prepared for Captain Pearſon of the Serapis; and one of fifty guineas for Captain Piercy, of the Counteſs of Scarborough, as an acknowledgement for the noble ſacrifice they made in protecting the Baltic fleet under their convoy."

The Weſt-India merchants of London preſented an addreſs to Adm. Barrington, Oct. 29. — "Your unparallelled diſpatch, on the arrival of the tranſports with the troops from North America, (ſay they), in proceeding inſtantaneouſly upon the expedition againſt the iſland of St Lucia; the alert and judicious diſpoſition of your ſmall ſquadron, when the enemy unexpectedly appeared with ſo ſuperior a fleet for the relief of that iſland, and your gallant conduct in withſtanding and repelling them [87.], not only contributed greatly to the complete reduction of the iſland of St Lucia, but alſo, in our apprehenſion, to the ſafety of all the Britiſh Leeward iſlands at that critical period.——Congratulating the nation on your having been preſerved from the imminent danger to which your perſon was expoſed, not only at St Lucia, but alſo in the late action off Grenada [439.], we moſt ſincerely pray that your life and health may be long continued, for the honour and benefit of your country, in whatever ſervices you may be called on by

by your ſovereign to undertake. — At the ſame time we ſhould be very remiſs did we not communicate to you the general ſatisfaction and happineſs expreſſed by the gentlemen reſiding in the Leeward iſlands, to their friends in England, during your ſtay amongſt them, and their regret at the loſs they have ſuſtained by your quitting that ſtation."

The Admiral anſwered, "Gentlemen, If, in the execution of my orders, I have been ſo happy as to render you any ſervice, be aſſured this honourable teſtimony of your approbation has amply rewarded me for all my labours."

Capt. George Montagu, of the Pearl, in a letter to the Admiralty, dated, Spithead, Sept. 28. gives an account of his having, on the 14th, Corvo ſix leagues diſtant, engaged and taken the Santa Ammonica, a Spaniſh frigate, of 26 twelve-pounders and 2 four-pounders, and 271 men, after an action of two hours, in which the Pearl had 12 men killed, and 19 wounded (two of whom ſoon died); and the Spaniſh frigate had 38 killed, and 45 wounded.

Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Parker, in a letter to the Admiralty, dated, Ruby, in Port-Royal harbour, Jamaica, July 26. gives a liſt of eighteen prizes taken by the ſquadron under his command, from March 10. to June 21. both incluſive, one of them La Prudente, a frigate of 36 guns, La Vicomte d'Eſtar commander; the reſt but ſmall, the largeſt a brig of 180 tons, 25 men, and 10 guns.

Accounts were received at the Admiralty, by a letter from Capt. Bickerton of the Swallow ſloop, of Sept. 27. that the Swallow, in company with the Lively ſloop, had taken, and carried into Milford-haven, La Ducheſſe de Chartres, a French ſnow privateer of twelve eight-pounders and about 100 men, after ſome reſiſtance, by which the Swallow had one man killed and one wounded, and had retaken the General Dalling homeward-bound Weſt-Indiamen, her prize; and by a letter from Capt. Reynolds, of the Jupiter, of Oct. 3. that he had, the day before the date, fallen in with, and taken, off the Lizard, Le Pilote, and La Mutine, commanded by the Chev. de Clenard and de Roquefeiul, two cutters belonging to the French King, of fourteen ſix-pounders and 120 men each.

"*London*, *Oct.* 16. Cuningham, the Gallow-American commander, who in 1777 took the Prince of Orange packet-boat [39. 447.], and was afterwards taken himſelf in the Weſt Indies, is now in England, having been brought over in June laſt in the Grantham, which arrived from New York at Falmouth. On his arrival he was put in irons, and carried to Pendennis caſtle, where he remained ſome days; but was afterwards removed to Plymouth, on a petition to the board of ſick and hurt, and his irons taken off. He ſtill remains in confinement in the Mill priſon. [553.]

On a repreſentation, that the prohibition to export, or carry coaſtwiſe, any plates of copper [504.], would be inconvenient to the perſons concerned in the trade and manufacture of copper, a new act of council was iſſued, of date Oct. 7. to allow the carrying of copper coaſtwiſe from port to port, provided ſecurity be given in treble the value of the copper, that it ſhall be carried to the place propoſed, and a certificate be produced, within two months from the date of the bond, of its being duly landed at the proper port.

On Friday, Oct. 22. ſailed from Spithead, under the command of Adm. Sir Charles Hardy, the grand fleet [503.], conſiſting of three ſhips of 100 guns, five of 98, two of 90, one of 84, one of 80, twenty-one of 74, three of 64, one of 60, one of 50, three of 32, four of 28, two of 24, one of 18, one of 14, eight fire-ſhips, and ſeveral cutters. On the 22d they were joined, off Plymouth, by four ſhips of 74 guns, and two of 32; and they were detained in Torbay, by contrary winds, on the 28th.

The etymology of the *Maker* tower, near Plymouth, by which the earlieſt intelligence of a fleet coming into the channel is got, is given in the papers, viz. "It is called *the Maker*, from the ſea-term *making* any thing when they ſee it; and is a tower built on the higheſt land in ſight of Plymouth, from whence any thing can be ſeen coming up the channel: and on the firſt obſervation of a fleet, rods are thruſt out with balls at their ends, in that direction from whence the fleet comes, and their force is gueſſed at by the number."

"*London*, *Oct.* 14. Signal-houſes are appointed to be erected, at convenient diſtances, along the coaſt from Yarmouth to the frith of Forth, as is now practiſed along the coaſt of Ireland, by which the country may be alarmed in caſe of the appearance of an enemy."

At a meeting held at Bradford, Sept. 23. of the Loyal Independents of that

place, for electing the officers of the company, Johnſon Atkinſon Boſfield, Eſq; having been unanimouſly elected Captain, addreſſed the company in a ſpeech, viz.

"GENTLEMEN,

I ſhall make no laboured harangue upon the honour which you have been pleaſed to confer upon me: — I feel its flattering influence, — and beg you to accept my thanks.

The occaſion of this aſſociation, Gentlemen, is a matter of ſerious conſideration to us all; — it is of vaſt importance indeed. It is, — whether we ſhall hand down to our poſterity thoſe invaluable bleſſings and privileges which we have received from our anceſtors, and which we now enjoy, — or ſubmit to become a province to an abſolute deſpotic power, and tamely reſign thoſe fair fruits of Liberty, which for ages paſt have been the admiration of the world, and the ſole production of this much-envied ſoil.

We are told from authority, Gentlemen, that theſe are times of imminent danger, — and that our happy conſtitution is at ſtake. Is not this ſufficient to rouſe the ſpirit of a Briton? Can we bear to ſee a foreign and a treacherous foe invade theſe happy ſhores? drive us from thoſe peaceful habitations which Liberty and Law have made our own in every ſenſe of the word? — deprive us of Religious Liberty too, and cram maſſes, — penances, — pardons, — indulgences and abſolutions, with every other ſpecies of Popiſh lumber, down our throats? — And ſhall we make no reſiſtance? Forbid it Heaven! and Britiſh ſpirit forbid it too!

Our danger, Gentlemen, is great, — but yet our ſituation is not deſperate. — Unanimity gains ground, — and a ſpirited exertion begins to pervade all ranks of people; — our militia is become not only reſpectable, but formidable; — new levies are every where raiſing by public-ſpirited individuals; — and the bright ſpark of genuine Patriotiſm which you have lighted up in Bradford, will, I make no doubt, be ſoon communicated to many — very many other parts of the nation. — Several of the firſt commercial cities and towns in the kingdom have already adopted the plan; — and I muſt be bold to declare, that, in my opinion, it is both the moſt conſtitutional and the moſt eligible plan that can be purſued, — for the ſecurity and ſervice of our country at this alarming criſis: — for it is increaſing her internal ſtrength, without diminiſhing her internal reſources; — it is increaſing her power, without increaſing her debt; — and therefore I don't doubt but as many amongſt us as are not debarred by years or infirmities, or other ſubſtantial impediments, will ſtand forth, as you have done, and by their perſonal ſervice (if it ſhould be required) exhibit that love of their country, and hearty zeal for her ſafety and welfare, which ought to animate the breaſt of every Briton. — Let this become general, and the terrors of invaſion will vaniſh: — our regular troops may many of them be ſpared to act, — no longer defenſively, but vindictively; and the humiliating circumſtance, of French and Spaniſh flags being inſultingly diſplayed in the Britiſh channel, be obliterated by our future conqueſts, and an honourable peace.

I confeſs, Gentlemen, I feel myſelf very indifferently qualified to accept the truſt which you have thought proper to repoſe in me: — I am an utter ſtranger to every ſpecies of military diſcipline and ſervice; — but this, I flatter myſelf, will act as a ſpur to my diligence and aſſiduity in the acquiſition of ſuch a degree of military knowledge as may be uſeful to you and creditable to myſelf. — And this I will affirm, — that though you might have choſen men better qualified to ſerve you in the capacity of your leader, you could not have fixed upon one who is more hearty in his country's cauſe, or has a greater reſpect for you, as individuals, than I have."

In the end of October, the Earl of Guildford received, at his ſeat at Walderſhare, near Dover, ſixty ſtand of arms, at his own expence, for the uſe of the neighbouring inhabitants, who are very anxious to learn the manual exerciſe. An experienced ſerjeant is appointed to train them.

The number of priſoners of war now confined in Britain and Ireland, according to the returns in the end of October, amount to 12,000; of whom 600 are Spaniards, 2200 Americans, and the remainder French; that is to ſay, taken in the French prizes.

"*Manchester, Oct.* 9. During the courſe of the week, ſeveral mobs have aſſembled in different parts of the neighbourhood; and have done much miſchief, by deſtroying the engines for carding and ſpinning cotton wool; without which

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the trade of this place could never poſſibly be carried on to a great extent. In the neighbourhood of Chorley the mob deſtroyed and burnt the engines and buildings erected by Mr Arkwright at a very great expence, but loſt ſeveral of their lives in an unſucceſsful attempt upon the buildings upon Saturday. Further depredations were committed in the towns of Bolton, Leigh, and the places adjacent."

"*Manchester*, *Oct.* 25. The damages ſuſtained by the deſtruction of the ſpinning-engines which go by water, amount, as is ſaid, to 30,000 l. We are now eaſy again, having got troops for our defence. Sir Aſhton Lever, and Capt. Samuel Clowes, as magiſtrates, offered to lead the people who had armed themſelves here, and continued in town till the ſoldiers came in. We armed about 100, who had been either in the militia or the regulars, to whom we gave 2 s. 6 d. a-day each. Numbers have been brought in priſoners. We paſſed ſeven to a marine officer in one day; many have inliſted, and more will be impreſſed: ſo the King will get a number of ſoldiers. Theſe poor fellows, when taken up, could give no reaſon for rioting. There is work in plenty for all that will work: they only ſaid, their neighbours went, and they went for company."

Ireland. [508. 550.]

The common council of Dublin voted, That the freedom of the city be given to Mr Prime Serjeant Burgh and Mr Grattan, for their noble and ſpirited conduct on the motion for the addreſs to the King, and particularly for the amendments which they made to it; that the thanks of the city be given to the Duke of Leinſter, for his noble and ſpirited behaviour in the preſent criſis; and that 500 l. be given to the military aſſociations, for their activity and zeal. [550.]

"*London*, *Aug.* 26. Orders are iſſued from the war-office in Ireland, for 5000 ſtand of arms to be delivered to the Duke of Leinſter, as Governor of the county of Kildare, for the uſe of the troops to be raiſed by the aſſociation-ſubſcription of the nobility and gentry in that county; and the like orders are iſſued for ſupplying with arms all other governors of the ſeveral counties in the kingdom."

The ſtudents of Dublin college have entered into an aſſociation, to co-operate with the other aſſociations of Ireland, for the defence of the conſtitutional freedom of the kingdom, and to preſerve the public tranquillity.

"*London*, *Oct.* 26. By the returns laid before the privy council by the vice-treaſurer of Ireland, of the independent companies now armed and diſciplined in that kingdom, they amount to 46,000 men, completely armed, and regularly officered." [508.]

The preſent volunteer armament in Ireland, [ſays a writer in the London papers], took its riſe from the following cauſe. In the laſt Iriſh ſeſſion of parliament but one, heads of a bill for eſtabliſhing a militia were brought in by George Ogle, Eſq; member for the county of Wexford. They were, after ſome amendments, and an unwillingneſs to the meaſure evident in the ſervants of the crown, paſſed, and ſent over to the King for his royal approbation. The Attorney-General here, who has the management of Iriſh affairs, thought the matter very imprudent; but afraid to give it a direct negative, he altered the bill in ſuch a manner as to render it uſeleſs. When the bill went, in its mutilated ſtate, back to the Iriſh Houſe, it met the contempt it deſerved, and the gentlemen who were inſtrumental in paſſing it, were reſolved, on that occaſion, to ſhew their ſpirit as to a militia, tho' it would not be allowed by Great Britain: Mr Ogle, therefore, as the foremoſt, immediately embodied his tenants and friends, and a reſpectable corps was ſhortly formed in the county of Wexford. This was ſoon followed by another aſſociation in Wicklow; and ſo on, by degrees, throughout the whole kingdom. The reaſon of applying for a militia-act was, that the promiſe of always keeping 12,000 effective men in Ireland, was violated in the adminiſtration of Earl Harcourt."

Scotland. [454.]

The Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Auchinleck were appointed to go the northern circuit laſt autumn; the courts to ſit down, at Inverneſs, Sept. 22.; at Aberdeen, Sept. 30.; and at Perth, *Oct.* 7.; and the courts were held at thoſe places by the Lord Juſtice-Clerk. —— At Inverneſs, Alexander Maceachren, alias Maceachen, change-keeper at Ariunſcell, in Ardnamurchan pariſh, accuſed of murder, was fugitated. — At Aberdeen, Helen Bremner, late ſervant at

the mill of Dunedeer, and at Perth, Helen Weighton, daughter of Robert Weighton, in Colleys, in Liff parish, both accused of child-murder, petitioned for banishment; and as the prosecutions were founded on the act 1690, but no evidence of actual murder, the public prosecutor having consented, they were both banished Scotland for life [24. 337.]. Sentence of fugitation was pronounced at Perth, against Robert Armitt, son of Alexander Armitt, miller in Milltown of Pitmilly, accused of assaulting, and pursuing with fire arms, some officers of the revenue. [453.]

The Lords Kennet and Hailes were appointed to go the southern circuit; the courts to sit down, at Air, Sept. 23.; at Dumfries, Sept. 30.; and at Jedburgh, Oct. 7.: and the courts were held at Air and Dumfries by Lord Hailes, and at Jedburgh by Lord Kennet. —— At Air, John M'Gowan, accused of assaulting, beating, and knocking down, John M'Murray, an extraordinary tidesman at the isle of Whithorn, while in the execution of his duty, was fugitated. -- At Dumfries, Magdalen Wright, daughter of Thomas Wright writer in Langholm, accused of childmurder, was fugitated. — At Jedburgh there was no criminal business.

The Lords Kames and Gardenston were appointed to go the western circuit; the courts to sit down, at Inverary, Oct. 1.; at Glasgow, Oct. 8.; and at Stirling, Oct. 14: and the courts were held, at Inverary, by Lord Gardenston, at Glasgow by both the judges, and at Stirling by Lord Kames. —— At Inverary, James Morison, boatman in Tyrie, accused of shop-lifting, petitioned for banishment, and, the public prosecutor consenting, he was banished the shires of Argyle and Bute for life, and ordained to be delivered over to the regulating captain for the frith of Clyde, for the King's service. — At Glasgow no business. — At Stirling, George Lindsay, a labourer, accused of wilful homicide, was fugitated.

At the request of the Duke of Queensberry, a meeting was held at Dumfries, Aug. 31. of the noblemen and gentlemen of that county to concert measures for giving the most effectual aid to government. His Grace proposed, that the county should offer to raise ten volunteer companies for the internal defence of the country; for which purpose a plan was produced, and read, concluding thus: "That the said companies, when called out into actual service, may be regimented, if his Majesty shall think proper." The proposal, being seconded by Lord Stormont, was unanimously approved of; and the Duke, as preses, was requested to transmit a copy of the resolution to the secretary at war, to be laid before the King. A subscription was then opened for defraying the expence: upwards of 800l. was subscribed by the noblemen and gentlemen present, and additional sums afterwards. Associations were forming soon after in different parishes of the county for raising the companies; and at a full meeting of the town-council, incorporated trades, and other inhabitants of Dumfries, held in the new church, Sept. 9. great numbers agreed to join in the scheme of being trained to the use of arms, and of standing forth in defence of the country, should an invasion be attempted. — But a damp was put to this ardour, by the answer which the Duke of Queensberry received from the secretary at war, viz.

"My Lord, *War-office, Sept.* 11. 1779.

The proposals of the noblemen and gentlemen of the shire of Dumfries to raise ten companies upon the plan of those raising in Middlesex and Westminster, together with your Grace's letter accompanying the said proposals, after having been under the consideration of the King's confidential servants, were yesterday laid before his Majesty; and I am commanded to acquaint your Grace, that the offer of so considerable a body of men was received by his Majesty in a most gracious manner, although the situation of North Britain does not at this moment require it to be carried into execution, as the number of troops in that part of the kingdom is thought sufficient at present for its defence. But if any more pressing occasion should hereafter arise, when it may be necessary to draw from Scotland a part of the forces at present stationed there, the men proposed to be embodied by the shire of Dumfries, or by the other associations of the like spirited nature, may, in such case, be called forth with much utility to his Majesty's service. In the mean time, your Grace will be pleased to assure the noblemen and gentlemen concerned, that his Majesty will ever retain a just sense of the zeal and loyalty by which they have distinguished themselves

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on this occaſion. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Grace's moſt obedient humble ſervant, C. JENKINSON.

His Grace the Duke of Queenſberry."

A writer in the papers, under the ſignature ARATUS, ſays, concerning this letter, — "Scotland is the only one of the three kingdoms, that has, with any degree of unanimity, ſupported the meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration; and to be refuſed arms in her own defence is her reward. None have ſupported the war ſo early, ſo zealouſly, and ſo ſucceſsfully, as the Scots, by new levies, by liberal contributions, and by the ſpirit of the people: and yet, when our coaſts are inſulted by the men of war and privateers of our enemies, when the renegado Paul Jones [509.] rides triumphant on our coaſts; when our towns are in danger of being burnt and plundered every day, without the leaſt hope of aid from our naval force, which is otherwiſe employed, or of defence from our few fencible regiments, which are cantoned, in ſmall bodies, at ſuch diſtances as to make it impoſſible for them to join in due time; after we have furniſhed at leaſt 40,000 to the army and navy; after ſuch an exertion, and in this ſituation, arms are refuſed to our remaining old men and boys, to defend themſelves and families under the direction of the moſt loyal noblemen and gentlemen, or corporations. — For the defence of England 100,000 men in arms are collected; while four fencible regiments, diſperſed in companies and half-companies round many hundred miles of the coaſt of Scotland, are all the defence we have. — "When it may be neceſſary (ſays Mr Secretary at War), to draw from Scotland a part of the forces ſtationed there, the men propoſed to be embodied by the ſhire of Dumfries, or by the other aſſociations of the like ſpirited nature, may be called forth with much utility:" That is, when the French have landed, in a great body, in the ſouth of England, (for it is only then that the fencibles can be drawn from Scotland, as the Secretary muſt know), and when they have actually invaded Scotland with a ſmaller body by way of diverſion, then is the time when the Dumfrieſſhire propoſal, and ſuch like, may be accepted of; that is, when it is no longer practicable, or of any uſe."

There appeared lately a mutinous diſpoſition in the regiment of weſtern highland fencibles, quartered in Edinburgh caſtle. Firſt, they complained of an overcharge for their purſes; which was no ſooner made known to Lord Frederick Campbell, their colonel, than they got redreſs, by a return of what was ſuppoſed an overcharge, though out of Lord Frederick's own pocket, the contractor's price being preciſely that with which the ſoldiers were charged. Next they made exceptions to their cartouch-boxes: They were too large; they were not a part of the highland dreſs; in ſhort, they would not wear them. This being a neceſſary accoutrement, a check was abſolutely neceſſary. Accordingly, on the 8th of October, in the morning, the fencibles were marched from Edinburgh caſtle to Leith links, as on an ordinary field-day; where, to their ſurpriſe, they found a regiment of dragoons properly drawn up. Cartouch-boxes were preſented, and the men ordered to put them on. Six to whom they were firſt offered, refuſed. Theſe were inſtantly tried by a court-martial, found guilty of diſobedience, and ſentenced to be flogged. Four of them were accordingly flogged ſeverely, in the face of the regiment, and afterwards put on board a man of war: the other two were pardoned. None of the reſt refuſed to put on the cartouch-boxes. To reſiſt, would have been madneſs, as they had neither powder nor ſhot, and the dragoons had plenty of both. The fencibles were marched off, in different detachments, to Dundee, Muſſelburgh, Dalkeith, &c. — A ſmall party of the fencibles, left as a guard in the caſtle, hearing what was a-doing at Leith, had the temerity to draw up the bridge, and take poſſeſſion of the caſtle, which they held all the forenoon. But, on the appearance of the dragoons, the bridge was let down; and they marched in without the ſmalleſt oppoſition, except from one of the highlanders who had got himſelf drunk, and made a ſtroke with his broad ſword at an officer of the dragoons; which, however, happily miſſed; as did likewiſe a paſs the officer made at the highlander. The highlander, and ſeveral of his companions, were immediately ſecured. —— A party of the dragoons did duty in the caſtle, till they were replaced by four companies of the 25th, Ld George Lenox's, from Newcaſtle, on the 15th.

MAR-

MARRIAGE.

Oct 20. At Timfbury, Somerfetfhire, Mr William Templer, to Mrs Hefter James, of the fame place. Their ages together make 165 years, the man being 80, and the woman 85; and what is ſtill more remarkable, there has been a courtſhip carried on betwixt them for near forty years.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 25. At Rothews, in the parifh of Curry, a poor woman, of three boys, all doing well. The parents are aged, and in poor circumſtances.

25. At London, the wife of Mr Fiſkine, jeweller, of three ſons, who are all likely to do well. She had twins about a year ago.

DEATHS.

"*Stockholm, Sept.* 17. We learn from Conſtantinople, that the learned Dr Beornſtahl, who was ſent by the royal chancellary into Turky to learn the Eaſtern languages, died at Salonica."

2. In Sutherlandſhire, William Baillie of Roſehall, Eſq;

Oct. 3. At Cockairny, Fifeſhire, Robert Moubray, Eſq; of Cockairny.

6. Capt. George Farmer, of the Quebec frigate [367].

In the county of Glamorgan, Mr Floellyn Pryce, aged 101, whoſe organs had been ſo little depreſſed by the weight of years, that within theſe three years he directed a village-groupe of ſingers in ſome variations for the Sunday. He had never uſed ſpectacles till within fifteen months of his diſſolution, and poſſeſſed a great flow of ſpirits, attended with ſound health and activity; which bleſſings were the reſult of his abſtemious manner of living. Herbal teas were his breakfaſt; a plain joint of meat his dinner; a pipe of tobacco his ſupper; and contentment was his bedfellow. With a ſlender education, this man had a ſtrong natural genius; and his paſſion for the Muſes produced, ſome years ſince, a poem, intitled, *Carmenta*; predicting, with great humour, the events of the adminiſtration of the late Duke of Newcaſtle, and the junto of that period.

8. At his houſe of Inchmartin, Archibald Ogilvy, Eſq;

9. At Montroſe, Mr Joſeph Spooner, miniſter of the licenſed Epiſcopal chapel in that town.

9. At London, Lieut. Stewart Napier, youngeſt ſon of the late Francis Lord Napier.

9. In Fifeſhire, John Simſon of Brunton, Eſq;

Anne Counteſs of Arran.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hog of Harcarce.

At Hammerſmith, Mrs Bonnel. She was a mother of fifteen, a grandmother at thirty-one, and had ſeventeen children in the courſe of eleven years and a half.

14. At Balblair, John Gorry, Eſq; commiſſary of Roſs.

15. At Rotherhithe, Mr George Owen, aged 105. He was a ſerjeant in the reign of K. William, and was at the taking of Gibraltar.

16. Mr Blake, apothecary at Bath. He was born Oct. 16. married Oct. 16. and died Oct. 16.

18. At his houſe of Hamilton-hall, Thomas Hamilton-Macgill of Fala and Oxenford, Eſq;

20. At Edinburgh, Andrew Sutherland, aged 105. He retained his ſenſes to the laſt.

30. At St Andrew's, Mrs Mary Preſton, relict of Dr Thomas Simſon, profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of St Andrew's.

31. At Gourdie, Perthſhire, Mrs Kinloch-Henderſon of Gourdie.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

July 27. to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, for the tranſlation of Charles Biſhop of Cloyne, to the Archbiſhoprick of Caſhell, void by the death of Michael [Cox], late Archbiſhop thereof. [This formerly omitted.]

Oct. 5. to grant unto Bryon Broughton, Eſq; the office of Regiſter of Seizures in England.

— 5. to conſtitute and appoint John Lafoſey, Eſq; to be Commiſſioner of the Navy in Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, to reſide at Antigua.

— 15. to confer the honour of Knighthood on Clement Cottrell Dormer, Eſq; and to appoint him Maſter of the Ceremonies, in the room of Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Kt, deceaſed, [his father.]

— 19. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to Francis Baſſett, of Tehidy in Cornwall, Eſq; and to his heirs-male. [This honour is ſaid to be a voluntary act of the King, in return for that gentleman's ſpirited conduct in marching his diviſion of Corniſh miners to Plymouth, when threatened with an invaſion by the French and Spaniards.]

— 23. to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, for the tranſlation of Dr William Newcome, Biſhop of Offory, to the united biſhopricks of Waterford and Liſmore, void by the death of Dr Richard Chenevix;—and for the promotion of John Hotham, D. D. to the biſhoprick of Offory.

— 26. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to George Farmer of Mount Pleaſant in the county of Suſſex, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of the late George Farmer, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Quebec [567.], and to his heirs-male.

— 27. to appoint David Viſcount Stormont

ment to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, [in the room of the Earl of Suffolk, deceased.]

War-office, Oct. 9, 1779.

A regiment of foot.

Colonel: Col. Anthony St Leger, from the half-pay of the late 124th foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel: Lt-Col. Robert Kingston, of the invalids in Ireland.

Major: Capt. H. F. Stanhope, of 1st foot-guards.

Captains: Capt John Earl of Chatham, of 35th foot; Lieut. Woodford Price, from the half-pay of the late 85th foot; Hon. Lieut. Richard Lumley, of the 10th dragoons; Lieut Robert Manners, of 3d dragoon-guards; Lieut Horace Churchill, of 21st dragoons; and Lieut. William Monckton, of 39th foot.

Captain-Lieutenant: James Barber, late a Captain in 15th dragoons.

Adjutant: Serj.-Maj. John Gardiner, of 1st foot-guards.

Quartermaster: Serj.-Maj. ——— Lowrey, of 2d foot.

Surgeon: ——— Hodgson, Gent.

War-office, Oct. 12.

3d foot-guards: Lt-Col. John Watson Tadwell Watson to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Earl of Harrington; and Capt. William Faucit to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Watson Tadwell Watson.

Lt-Col. Thomas Fraser, of the 1st foot, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Chester, vice David Home.

War-office, Oct. 16.

A battalion of foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant: Sir Thomas Egerton, Bt.

Major: John Clayton, Esq;

Captains: Thomas Legh, Esq; William Hulton, Esq; Thomas Clayton, Esq; Richard Richardson, Esq;

Captain-Lieutenant: Roger Sedgwick, Esq;

Chaplain: Rev. Richard Kittha.

Adjutant: Serj. William Handby, of 1st foot-guards.

Quartermaster: John Shaw, Gent.

Surgeon: Richard Cowling, Gent.

25th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Mungo Paumier to be Captain, vice the Duke of Ancaster; and Lieut. Duncan Campbell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Mungo Paumier.

50th foot: Lieut. John Wilson to be Captain, vice Bowater Vernon.

War-office, Oct. 19.

87th regiment of foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant: Lt-Col. George Viscount Chewton, of the 2d foot-guards.

Majors; George Earl of Winchelsea; and Alex. George Dumer.

Captains: Lieut James Boyes, of 14th foot; Lieut. Charles Ogle, of 14th foot; Lieut. Dugald Campbell, of 71st foot; Lieut. John Howorth, of 48th foot: Lieut. William Richard Rumbold, of 6th foot; ——— Viscount Dalrymple; and John Delap Halliday, Esq;

Capt. Lieutenant: Lieut. William Evans, of 42d foot.

Chaplain: Charles Barton, Clerk.

Adjutant: Serj. John M'Alpin, of 45th foot.

Quartermaster: Serj.-Maj. Robert Barton, of 14th foot.

Surgeon: Thomas Shields, Gent.

88th regiment of foot.

Colonel: Lieut. Thomas Keating, on the half-pay of the 42d foot

Lieutenant Colonel: Sir Alexander Leith, Bt.

Captains: Lieut. Charles Ker, of 57th foot; Lieut. William Townshend, of 81st foot; First Lieut. William Wills, of 23d foot; Lieut. John Steel, of 63d foot; Lieut. George Martin Leake, of 3d foot; Lieut. John Bulkeley, of 14th foot; and Lieut. Sir John Pedhall, of the Worcestershire militia.

Chaplain: Rev. Edmund Gardiner.

Adjutant: Arthur French, Gent.

War-office, Oct. 30.

14th foot: Lt-Col. James Rooke, of 75th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice William Dalrymple.

18th foot: Lt-Col. Sir Alexander Purves, from half-pay, to be Major, vice John Shee.

56th foot: Lieut. John Callan to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Wood.

58th foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Wood, of 56th foot, to be Captain, vice Sir James Norcliffe.

75th foot: Maj. John Shee, of 18th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Rooke.

88th foot: Lieut. George Monro, of 13th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant.

Hon. Maj.-Gen. John Vaughan to be Governor of Fort William in North Britain, vice [Lt-Gen.] John Burgoyne.

Capt. William Bulkeley to be Major of Chelsea hospital, vice John Wrightson.

16th light dragoons: Hon. Col. William Harcourt is appointed to be Colonel, vice [Lt-Gen.] John Burgoyne: and Lt-Col. Sir Robert Laurie, Bt. of 19th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Hon. William Harcourt.

19th light dragoons: Maj. Francis Augustus Elliott, of 15th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir Robert Laurie, Bt.

15th light dragoons: Maj. James Telfer, of 20th dragoons, to be Major, vice Francis Augustus Elliott.

20th light dragoons: Capt. George Leathes, of 1st dragoons, to be Major, vice James Telfer.

1st dragoons: Capt.-Lieut. Carr Ibbetson, of 11th dragoons, to be Captain, vice George Leathes.

11th

11th dragoons: Lieut. George Dauber, of 2d dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Carr Ibbetſon.

From other papers, &c.

Ships of war commiſſioned, or new captains appointed. [456.]

	Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
	Sandwich	90	J. Macartney
	London	90	David Graves
	Ajax	74	S. Uvedale
	Grafton	74	T. Collingwood
	Fame	74	J. Butchart
	Invincible	74	S. Corniſh
	Montagu	74	J. Houlton
	Raiſonable	64	C. Kindall
	Rainbow	44	H. F Evans
	Loweſtoffe	32	Chr. Parker
	Le Prudente	32	Hon. W. Waldegrave
	Brune	32	J. Symons
	Laurel	28	Tho. Lloyd
	Pomona	28	Chas. Edm. Nugent
	Hydra	24	Edw. Garner
	Squirrel	20	Far. Epworth
	Galatea	20	J. Howorth
	Sphynx	20	G. A. Byron
	Rover	18	Sir Geo. Hume
	Tobago	18	C. Hotchkys
	Cormorant	18	Roddam Home
	Cameleon	18	Hugh Broughton
	Cabot	18	H. Cromwell
	Scorpion	16	Joſ. Browne
	Swan	16	T. Totty
	Nautilus	16	T. Farnham
	Hound	14	Ja. M'Namara
	Badger	14	Cuthb. Collingwood
	Lively	14	J. Inglefield
Fire-ſhips.	Harpy	18	Ph. Walſh
	Snake	16	Billy Douglas
	Strombolo	8	William Yeo
	Sulphur	8	T. Boſton
	Incendiary	16	W. A. Meyrick
	Lightning (1)	16	Robert Calder
	Baſiliſk (2)	16	N. Phillips
	Spitfire (3)	8	Ja. Norman
	Comet (4)	14	Wal Long
Armed ſhips.	York	20	B. Bechinoe
	Content	22	S. Alban Roy
	Hinchinbrooke	14	Hor. Nelſon
	Port Royal	14	J. Couſting
	North	12	Gerard Selby
	London	26	Stephen Rains
	Wolſeley	32	James Watt
	Swift	14	—— Aplin
	Bellona	20	Fr. Tinſley
	Dromedary armed ſtore-ſhip	26	Wm Denne

(1) *Formerly the* Sylph *ſloop of war.*
(2) Graſhopper ditto.
(3) Speedwell ditto.
(4) Diligence ditto.

Dr Andrew Hunter, miniſter in Dumfries, to be one of the Miniſters of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr Plenderleath, deceaſed; and alſo to be Profeſſor of Divinity in the univerſity of Edinburgh, on the reſignation of Dr Hamilton.

Mr William Butterwright in Edinburgh, is appointed Maſter Carpenter and Plaiſterer to his Majeſty's buildings, palaces, houſes, forts, works, and artillery, in Scotland, in the room of Mr Houiſon, deceaſed.

Provoſts: William French, Eſq; of Glaſgow; William Young, Eſq; of Aberdeen; Hugh Maclean, Eſq; of Old Aberdeen; George Faichney, Eſq; of Perth; Henry Geekie, Eſq; of Dundee; Robert Clarke, Eſq; of Linlithgow; and Lt-Col. John Nairn, of St Andrew's.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Nov. 5. 1779.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	14 s. 6 d.	13 s. 4 d.	12 s. 9 d.
Bear,	11 s. 6 d.	10 s. 9 d.	9 s. 8 d.
Oats,	10 s. 3 d.	9 s. 6 d.	8 s. 4 d.
Peaſe,	8 s. 6 d	7 s. 9 d.	7 s. od.

Edinburgh, Nov 9. Oat-meal, 9 d. Bear-meal, 5 d. 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 5 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in October 1779.

Males 14 } 40. Decreaſed 5.
Females 26 }

Age.			N°	Diseases.	N°
Under		2	11	Aged ——	10
Between	2	& 5	3	Bowelhive ——	2
	5	& 10	1	Chincough ——	6
	10	& 20	1	Conſumption ——	9
	20	& 30	1	Fever ——	5
	30	& 40	4	Small pox ——	2
	40	& 50	4	Stillborn ——	3
	50	& 60	3	Teething ——	3
	60	& 70	5		
	70	& 80	5		
	80	& 90	1		
	90	& 100	1		

PRICES of STOCKS.

Oct. 14.

3 per cent. Bk. red. 60 5 8ths a 3 4ths.
3 per cent. Conſ. 61 1 half a 5 8ths.
3 1 half p. cent. 1758, 61 7 8ths a 62.
4 per cent. Conſ. 1762, 60 3 4ths a 61.
India bonds, 25 s. a 23 s. a 24 s. pr.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 11 1 half per cent.
Long Annuities, 18 1 8th.
Annuities 1778, 11 7 8ths a 15 16ths.
Lottery Tickets 13 l. 14 s.
The reſt ſhut.

Oct. 27.

3 per cent. Conſ. 61 3 8ths a 1 4th.
India bonds, 24 s. a 26 s. pr.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 11 1 4th per cent.
Annuities 1778, 11 7 8ths.
Lottery Tickets 13 l. 14 s.
The reſt ſhut.